MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JUNE 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr Dismissed--Tehran radio reported on 22 June that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has dismissed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as president. Khomeyni's action was in response to a letter from Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani informing him that the Majlis had ruled Bani-Sadr politically incompetent.

Bani-Sadr Arrest Ordered--A statement, broadcast by Tehran radio on 21 June, by the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, called on the entire nation to arrest Bani-Sadr on sight. The statement said Bani-Sadr is liable to prosecution on several charges, including inciting groups against the state and encouraging prisoners to stage hunger strikes. It added that anyone giving Bani-Sadr sanctuary or helping him escape will be prosecuted. Asserting that he is attempting to resist and escape punishment, the statement denied reports that Bani-Sadr had left Iran.

Majlis Vote, Debate--Reporting on 21 June that the Majlis had found Bani-Sadr politically incompetent, Tehran radio said 177 deputies voted in favor of the resolution with 1 against and 12 abstentions. According to reports by the radio, the vote followed a debate that started early on 20 June and continued while thousands of people gathered outside the Majlis building and called on the deputies to impeach Bani-Sadr. AFP reported that although a small number of deputies spoke against the resolution, only one, former Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, explicitly supported Bani-Sadr. Asserting that Bani-Sadr had not attended the Majlis session because it would have been dangerous for him, Mo'infar warned against a "terrible dictatorship" in the name of Islam emerging in Iran. AFP said the five deputies speaking for the motion accused Bani-Sadr of joining with anti-Islamic groups, of being responsible for deficiencies in the army and the economy, and of diverting public funds. According to the Tehran radio, Speaker Rafsanjani told the Majlis that he had never favored Bani-Sadr's presidency and that it is now necessary to embark on an "important surgical operation."

Tehran, Shiraz Clashes--While the Majlis debated Bani-Sadr's political competence on 20 June, opponents and supporters of the president clashed on the streets of Tehran. According to AFP, the violence erupted when several thousand Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters, chanting slogans favoring Bani-Sadr and opposing the fundamentalists, were greeted by a hail of bullets as they reached a Tehran intersection. The fighting spread throughout Tehran with automatic rifle fire continuing for over 3 hours. AFP said hundreds were injured, and Tehran radio reported on 21 June that 25 bodies of those killed in the clashes had been delivered to the coroner's office. A 21 June announcement by the prosecutor general's office, broadcast by Tehran radio, disclosed that 15 opposition group supporters who had been arrested in connection with the clashes and were from such groups as Peykar, the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Feda'i-e Khalq were executed in Evin prison. The radio also broadcast a large number of statements denouncing the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Feda'i-e Khalq, including two Islamic Revolution Guards Corps statements on 20 June that asserted the guards' intentions of combating the "hypocritical" mojahedin and foiling their call for armed resistance against the Islamic revolution. An Islamic Revolution Central Committee statement, also broadcast by the radio, accused the mojahedin of using firearms in attacks on the "unprotected Muslim people." A statement broadcast by the radio on 21 June, by the Islamic public prosecutor, expressed regret that certain hospital staff have cooperated and collaborated with counterrevolutionaries, and it called for closer supervision of "hypocritical hospital staff" by Islamic institutes. According to Shiraz radio, a 2-hour brawl in Shiraz between Bani-Sadr supporters and opponents on 20 June caused 100 casualties. The radio also reported that 40 female members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were arrested by Shiraz revolution guards.

Arrest of Bani-Sadr's Wife, Relatives--Tehran radio reported that during the disturbances in Tehran on 20 June, Bani-Sadr's wife, niece and brother-in-law were arrested but subsequently released after interrogation. In remarks to the Majlis on 21 June, reported by the radio, Tehran Deputy Hadi Ghafari said they had been arrested while viewing the Mojahedin-e Khalq demonstration from a car.

Military Situation--According to Tehran radio, minor clashes continued over the weekend on many fronts. A 19 June Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by the radio, said the Iraqis had damaged Iranian oil installations in two areas in the south. The radio reported on 20 June that Ahvaz had been shelled by Iraqi artillery but gave no information on losses or damage. It also said an Iraqi offensive to recepture Dehlaviyeh had been foiled and claimed that the Iraqis were forced to retreat. An armed forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 21 June said Iranian forces had recaptured the Mahshahr-Abadan road and claimed that more than 200 Iraqi soldiers had been killed or wounded in the area. Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques, carried by INA, mentioned minor clashes with Iranian forces on various fronts. The 19 June communique said Iraqi Air Force planes had hit Iranian military targets east of Abadan near Kharg Island in the Gulf and had returned safely to base. According to the 21 June communique, a clash in the Abadan area resulted in the death of 64 Iranians. It also said the Iranians shelled Basra.

Chamran Killed--Tehran radio reported that Dr Mostafa Chamran, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, was killed by a shell on 21 June while inspecting militia positions on the Susangerd front.

Palme Mission--Tehran radio reported that UN special envoy Olaf Palme arrived in Tehran on 19 June and conferred the next day with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on the Iran-Iraq war. According to the radio, Palme said in an interview after his meeting that he is carrying new proposals that differ from earlier ones only in their details. He also said it is clear that the only way to end the war is through a political solution. Tehran radio reported that Palme met on 21 June with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who commented afterward that the envoy has some new suggestions that are more realistic than earlier ones.

UN Resolution on Israeli Raid

Israeli Reaction--After a 21 June Cabinet meeting, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced that the Israeli Government condemns and rejects the UN Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor. In his remarks, broadcast by IDF radio, Begin expressed regret that the United States assisted the "grave wrong" done to Israel and negotiated with Iraq to formulate a preagreed-upon resolution. According to Jerusalem radio, Begin told the Cabinet that Israel would not accede to the UN call for international supervision of its nuclear installations so long as the Arab countries refuse to sign peace agreements with it. Earlier, in remarks at an election speech broadcast by the radio, Begin condemned the "double standards" practiced by the UN Security Council but added that he prefers condemnation without the Iraqi nuclear reactor to the reactor without the UN condemnation.

Iraqi Reaction--According to INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi told the Security Council that its resolution condemning Israel's raid on Iraq's nuclear installations did not reflect world opinion because U.S. veto power had forced sanctions against Israel off the agenda. He said Iraq is not satisfied with the resolution and reserves the right to pursue the matter through the UN General Assembly.

Egyptian Reaction--According to MENA reports, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and the Cairo newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH both welcomed the Security Council resolution condemning Israel for attacking the Iraqi nuclear plant.

Jordanian Reaction--The Amman radio press review on 22 June cited AD-DUSTUR as saying the Security Council resolution shows the United States to be Israel's accomplice in crime and aggression and the mastermind of the dangers the Arab nation is exposed to. According to the radio, AR-RA'Y commented the same day that the Security Council resolution can be added to the file of numerous other resolutions condemning Israel and denouncing its practices but having no result.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that eastern Beirut came under sniper and artillery fire on 20 June. The radio also reported on 19 June that Zahlah was a "red ball of fire" as a result of violent, indiscriminate shelling. A later report said 2 people were killed and 35 others were wounded in the siege. Beirut radio reported that Zahlah was in a state of "cautious tension" on 20 June following late afternoon clashes, which resumed on the morning of 21 June. The radio said later, however, that Zahlah was relatively quiet on 21 June. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Syria is conducting an investigation into the crash of a Syrian military aircraft in the Al-Biqa' area. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and Al-Qal'ah were shelled on 19 June and claimed that an Israeli commando force tried to infiltrate through an observation point at Jisr al-Khardali but was forced to withdraw. According to the Voice of Hope radio, free Lebanon commander Major Sa'd Haddad has denied shelling Sidon. Beirut radio reported that two Fijian soldiers were killed near Al-Bayyad village on 19 June following their kidnapping by "armed elements." Voice of Palestine reported on 21 June that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan to review the situation in southern Lebanon.

Habib Mission--Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib left Israel for Saudi Arabia on 19 June. It also reported that at an election rally in Giv'atayim, Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said the Americans had told him that Syria would not withdraw its missiles from Lebanon until after 6 months. According to IDF radio, Israeli Prime Minister Begin told a Cabinet meeting on 21 June that Habib had said the political process for solving the Lebanese crisis could go on for some time, even longer than several weeks. It also reported that the political process apparently consists of a Saudi attempt to create a new situation in Lebanon involving the stationing of various Arab forces there and the removal of the Syrian missiles and said a committee consisting of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria will convene soon to discuss the crisis. Riyadh radio reported that Habib conferred with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Faysal on 21 June. Commenting on the Habib mission, the daily TISHRIN, reviewed by Damascus radio, asserted on 20 June that so long as Habib tries to solve the Lebanese crisis by strengthening the Israeli role in Lebanon, Syria has nothing more to add or to offer. TISHRIN reiterated that the Syrian SAM missiles will remain in Lebanon. They are a reality which others must become accustomed to, the newspaper said, just like the Sannin mountains and the Al-Biqa' valley.

Egypt

An announcement by Interior Minister Muhammad Nabaqi Isma'il, reported by MENA, disclosed that 12 people were killed and 54 injured in recent Muslim-Christian clashes in Cairo. He added that 113 persons had been apprehended while agitating and distributing leaflets. MENA later cited President Anwar as-Sadat as asserting in the weekly MAY that some elements deliberately exploited minor incidents at Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' on 18 June, trying to turn them into major disturbances. Cairo radio cited the daily AL-AKHBAR as saying on 21 June that the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents were not a sectarian battle but were caused by a family quarrel.

Iraqi-Soviet Relations

INA reported that at the end of a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union of an Iraqi delegation headed by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq and the Soviet Union signed two protocols for economic, trade and technical cooperation. Among other things, the Soviet Union will participate with Iraq in the implementation of development plans in the industrial and oil sectors. In a related report, INA quoted Ramadan as expressing satisfaction with the results of the visit.

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FARUQ QADDUMI INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUES

LD191355 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 11 Jun 81 p 2

[By Shakir al-Jawhari]

[Text] Baghdad--PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi has denied that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front constitutes an axis in Arab policy. He said that the front's task is to strengthen and consolidate the capabilities of the Palestinian revolution and Syria in confronting the Zionist enemy. In an interview he gave to AL-HADAF during the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting which convened in Baghdad recently, Qaddumi said that the Steadfastness Front does not operate at any Arab or Islamic conference as a bloc within the Arab or Islamic circle.

Regarding the nature of the measures to which the PLO will resort to implement the decision on general mobilization adopted by the Palestinian National Council during its recent session, Qaddumi said: The PLO is now holding consultations to surmount the obstacles that are obstructing the implementation of this decision which applies to every Palestinian irrespective of his present citizenship. Qaddumi was thus referring to some Arab states' refusal to allow the training and arming of Palestinians residing in their territories. He lauded the North Yemeni Government's decision to permit Yemeni citizens to join the ranks of the Palestinian revolution.

Replying to a question on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's statement that Libyan soldiers are fighting in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon and are equipped with missiles, Qaddumi said that in his capacity as the official responsible for PLO's Political Department, he has no knowledge of this because the exigencies of his work require him to limit himself to his task. He asserted, however, that the recent visit which Yasir 'Arafat made to Tripoli accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, before Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's last visit to Moscow, has consecrated the Libyan-Palestinian reconciliation which took place during the summit conference held by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states in the Libyan capital recently.

Qaddumi denounced Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri for having normalized Sudanese-Egyptian relations. He said that the policies pursued by Numayri do not represent the Sudanese people who support the Palestinian cause and revolution. He described the steps taken by the Sudanese Government as contrary to the Baghdad summit resolutions. He said that the Arab states will take decisive measures against every member that deviates from the Arab will at the next Arab meeting.

Regarding the PLO's stance on the presence of AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia--the question which was raised by the Libyan delegation at the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting--Qaddumi said: Basically, we are against the presence of [foreign] military bases in the area as well as the presence of the American Rapid Deployment Forces. He pointed out that the Gulf states had adopted resolutions rejecting any foreign interference in their own affairs and emphasizing that they alone were responsible for their area's security. Qaddumi declined to give a direct answer to the question which sought a clear PLO stance on the AWACS planes, whose presence [in Saudi Arabia] is rejected by a member of the Steadfastness Front. In the course of his reply to the same question, Qaddumi pointed out that the Soviet Union and American imperialism were two different things.

Regarding the new American administration's stance on the Palestinian issue, Qaddumi said that this administration is pursuing a policy that is more hostile to the Palestinian people, that encourages Israel to escalate its aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and that tries to distract the Arabs from the issue by making them believe in the Soviet threat in order to freeze the Palestine and the Middle East issue. He expressed his conviction that France, under the new regime, will not retreat from its relatively progressive stance on the Palestinian issue because of the ties it and the other European countries have with the Arab countries.

'ARAFAT CONFERS WITH KHADDAM IN DAMASCUS

JN201638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Leader 'Abu 'Ammar, [Yasir 'Arafat] met this afternoon with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The meeting was attended by Brothers Abu 'Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Abu Qadri, Fatah Central Committee members. Talks during the meeting dealt with the latest Arab and international developments and the repeated Zionist aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The talks also dealt with the results of Abu 'Ammar's recent tour of a number of Arab capitals.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETING 19 JUN

JN200837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Last night Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the Palestinian Command and the Higher Security Committee. He explained the positive results of his visit to the Arab Maghreb countries, Iraq, the PDRY and the YAR. He also explained the continuous Palestinian efforts for the sake of a unified Arab stand and for preparing the appropriate conditions for the convening of a successful Arab summit conference that would be able to adopt effective resolutions on the level of the Zionist-American challenge.

The Palestinian Command highly commended Brother Abu 'Ammar's initiative which reflects a great Palestinian keenness on the need to unify the Arab stand. It affirmed the need to continue the Palestinian efforts to confront the imminent danger in a manner that will guarantee not only the Arabs' right to struggle to restore the occupied territories but also their right to scientific and human progress. Moreover, the security conditions in the national areas were discussed. It has been decided to begin a series of measures aimed at protecting the citizens' security and enabling them to pursue their activities freely and confidently.

It was agreed that the Higher Coordination Committee should meet in the next 3 days.

VOP CITES LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT STATEMENT

JN201859 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Jun 81

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] The Phalangist-isolationist campaign of pressure and blackmail is escalating on the eve of the resumption of the Arab followup committee meetings in Jidda. The campaign is based on the maneuvers which the authorities continue to practice to strengthen the Phalangist stand, which continues to refuse to discontinue dealings with Israel and, hence, is trying to underscore the failure of the Arab followup committee, hold the Lebanese nationalist side and Syria responsible for this failure and once more bring up security plans demanding the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from the Zahlah and Sannin heights--as such a time, the Lebanese National Movement affirmed that severing relations between the Phalangists and Israel is the only key to a discussion of the Lebanese crisis that is to be minimally feasible and credible.

The National Movement will not accept any indirect or ambiguous formulation in that respect. It insists that frank stands be made clear in public statements made by the Lebanese forces, the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Front declaring the severance of existing relations between each of them and Israel. These statements should also affirm the intention of completely severing these relations, frankly condemn any collaboration with the Zionist enemy and firmly reject any Israeli intervention in internal Lebanese affairs--particularly allegations of protecting the Christians under cover of which the Zionist attacks occur.

The National Movement once more advised all the sides concerned to refrain, once and for all, from proposing less than comprehensive security solutions couched in empty political rhetoric on detente and solutions, because such solutions have the sole aim of improving the positions of Phalangist control, enlarging the area of the statelet ruled by Bashir al-Jumayyil or enhancing the current fait accompli of fragmentation as a prelude to enabling the isolationist militias to wage a battle for the control of all Lebanon.

The Lebanese National Movement reiterated its rejection of all the Israeli-U.S. conditions and demands which undermine the right of the Syrian Army operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces to use missiles and all other weapons necessary for self-defense against Israel and to carry out its duty in Lebanon.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS OPEN BAGHDAD MEETING 22 JUN

JN220933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)--The Council of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] began its emergency meeting here today called by the Iraqi National Assembly to discuss the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. APU Chairman Khalid al-Fahum and parliamentary delegations from Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, the PDRY, the YAR and Iraq are participating in the meeting.

LIBYA'S JALLUD REPORTEDLY VISITS DAMASCUS, AMMAN

Damascus Visit

JN211226 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Our Damascus correspondent has reported that Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived today in Damascus with a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Diplomatic sources said the aim of his visit is to discuss the reconciliation issue between Libya and Morocco. Earlier, a report from Amman said that Jallud will arrive in Amman today with a message from Al-Qadhdhafi to King Husayn. The source which released this report in Amman is said to be informed. It said that Jallud would leave for Baghdad tomorrow with a similar message for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The source also added that Jallud's tour is part of Libya's efforts to unify Arab ranks.

Amman Arrival

JN211917 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived in Amman today with a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to King Husayn. Major Jallud will leave for Baghdad tomorrow to convey a similar message to the Iraqi president. Jallud's visit to Jordan and Iraq is part of the efforts to shun Arab differences and unify Arab ranks in order to confront the aggressive Zionist-U.S. policy.

MINISTERS' QUITO ARRIVAL STATEMENTS REPORTED

PA201746 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Quito is presently a center of world attention because, beginning on Saturday, the economy ministers of the OPEC members countries will be meeting here to discuss the OPEC special fund created to help the poorest Third World countries.

The delegations of Iran, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have already arrived in Ecuador. Dr (Ibrahim Shirata), general director of the OPEC fund, has also arrived.

These delegations were received at Mariscal Sucre Airport by an official Ecuadorean commission headed by Finance and Credit Minister Cesar Robalino and Dr (Shirata).

Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi arrived Friday morning at 1100. He made these statements at the airport.

[Begin recording in Arabic with Spanish translation] [Razuqi] We are very pleased that the meeting will be taking place in Quito, Ecuador. This will be a good opportunity to see Ecuador for the first time.

[Question] What should the world expect from this meeting of the OPEC economy ministers?

[Answer] OPEC's fund will be discussed here. This has already been discussed in Vienna and it is believed that a [word indistinct] will be reached.

[Question] Thank you. [end recording]

(Juan Salim), deputy finance and industry minister of the United Arab Emirates, arrived at 1130. He commented on his country's point of view regarding this OPEC meeting.

[Begin recording with answers in English translated into Spanish] [Answer] He says that the first thing he wants to say is that he is very pleased to be in Ecuador and that he appreciates the warm welcome he has been given. He says this is the fist time he has come to Ecuador and that as everybody knows this is a hospitable country. He also says that regarding the meetings, he is sure that all the points in the agenda will be studied.

[Question] It is important to know if the country he represents has a clear position on the subject of the meeting.

[Answer] The agenda will discuss the general principles of the fund, the policies it has implemented until now, and other important matters that concern the OPEC fund.

[Question] Which countries have benefitted from the OPEC fund?

[Answer] Well, actually there have been other funds since 1965. The total, I would say, the contributions of the other member countries of this fund totals roughly 3.5 billion [no currency specified], of which 1.6 [billion] has already been committed and it is expected that 1.6 [billion] will be committed from now until the end of 1982. There are 76 countries which have benefitted from this fund and most of them are less developed countries and poor [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Dr Loepoldo Diaz Bruzual, president of the Central Bank of Venezuela; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, finance minister of Kuwait; and Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Shaykh Aba al-Khayl, finance and national economy minister of Saudi Arabia, have also arrived in Quito.

At 0900 on Saturday, there will be a meeting of the ministers' committee, which is composed of the finance ministers of Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and of the countries that may want to participate in this meeting to take place in the (Nashiri) Room of the Colon Hotel. [sentence as heard]

The other delegations will be arriving Sunday morning. The delegations already here can tour Quito or areas outside the city. At 2000 there will be a welcome ceremony offered by the finance minister of Ecuador.

Iranian Delegation

PA190224 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Iranian delegation that will participate in the OPEC finance ministers meeting to be held in Quito from 19 to 23 June arrived from Madrid at 0700.

The Iranian delegation is headed by Mohsen Nurbaksh, governor of the Iranian Central Bank [words indistinct]. The delegation was welcomed at the Mariscal Sucre Airport by Finance Minister Cesar Robalino and officials of the Finance and Foreign Ministries.

Nurbaksh said in a brief statement that his country is willing to contribute to the OPEC fund in a way that is proportional to its petroleum exports.

OMAN

MOTIVES FOR PDRY TROOPS TO SYRIA QUESTIONED

LD202024 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Reliable sources in Aden have exposed the real intention behind the announcement of the South Yemen regime, earlier this month, to send a token military group to Syria. Reports and news received from sources in Aden revealed the reality of this matter.

What has been said about the sending of the token force to Syria by Aden radio is far from the truth. [Words indistinct] then that the forces were to support Syria and back its steadfastness in its struggle against the Zionist and imperialist enemies. But the real intention behind this was to give free rein to the opponents of Ali Antar, the former defense minister, by removing a large number of his supporters and backers from the ranks of the army and sending them away from the area.

The reports added that this idea was formed when Ali Antar's opponents in the Aden regime began to fear that their attacks against him might result in violent reaction from his supporters in the army. They thus formed this idea of sending the token force to Syria as a means of getting rid of Ali Antar's most ardent and active supporters.

The same sources said that Ali Antar's opponents, having succeeded in removing him from the Defense Ministry, now aimed at completely eliminating the strong support he enjoyed in Aden's military circles.

QATAR

CHANGE IN SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING RULES URGED

GF211050 Doha GULF TIMES in English 20 Jun 81 p 1

["Viewpoint" column: "A New Approach"]

[Text] The resolution adopted yesterday by the Security Council is not greatly different from previous resolutions passed against Israel. We do not believe that condemning Israel is enough to end its continual aggressions on Arabs. Indeed, such a resolution only encourages the Israelis for the future.

That the Security Council could not take meaningful deterrent action against the Israelis we know is due to the Americans' usual veto threat. Therefore, there seems little point in asking for such an emergency meeting in future, since results are predictable.

What is needed now within the United Nations is a demand for changes in Security Council procedure, especially on the points which give superpowers the right of using the veto individually. Veto should be exercised only where at least three major powers on the council agree to it. Such a step would prevent the United States from defusing any similar resolution in future.

And what is needed from the Arabs now is unity. But this certainly means they will have to look to a better place than the Security Council from which to defend themselves. They should realize now that the Security Council cannot protect them from Israel as long as the United States is there, and the existing rules remain in force. They must go through their past experiences with Israel. They must go through again every incident and prepare a strategy that can defend them from aggression and restore their rights. Restoration of such rights will be achieved only by being united, and by using force if it is needed.

SAUDI ARABIA

PHILIP HABIB RETURNS TO JIDDA FOR TALKS

GF191856 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Philip Habib, the U.S. President's personal envoy, arrived in Jidda today on a visit to the kingdom. He was received at the airport by Salim Sunbul, head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Robert Neumann, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

Foreign Minister Meeting

LD211446 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] At noon today in his office in Jidda, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal received U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Habib is visiting the kingdom within the framework of his Middle East tour. They reviewed Habib's efforts to solve the current Lebanese crisis and the results of his visits to Syria, occupied Palestine and Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, and Robert Neumann, ambassador to the kingdom.

REAGAN'S ENDORSEMENT OF ISRAEL CALLED SHOCKING

GF191023 Jidda ARAB NEWS in English 18 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Blessing Israeli Crime"]

[Text] President Reagan's statement at his press conference Tuesday suprised the world no end: A measure of partisanship to Israel's cause was to be expected. But the wholesale support and endorsement of Israel's criminal attack on Iraq certainly came as a shock. Not less shocking was the news he imparted on Syria's SAM batteries. These, he informed his hearers, were "offensive" in nature, a novel conception of the role of such a weapon.

Beyond the anger of the Arab world and the dismay of the international community, whose forum, the UN Security Council is still debating the issue, Reagan's expressed sympathy for Israel's flagrant criminality raises an interesting point in relation to America's handling of the affair. Reagan's words are certain to influence those, in the administration as well in Congress, entrusted with investigating the affair from the point of view of possible U.S. involvement and reaction.

The involvement is underniable. Israel used American-supplied warplanes and bombs to carry its attack. What needed determining was whether this constituted a violation of the terms under which those weapons were delivered, chief among them being that which restricts their use to defensive purposes only. But Reagan now, before the investigation is complete, has given his blessing to Israel's action--and, by implication, to any action of this type it might undertake.

The Arab world, to be sure, did not put much hope in America's response, whatever the investigation showed. The expected was the usual diplomatic dissociation from Israel's crime, the usual calls for "moderation," "restraint," and the like. It certainly did not expect such flagrant, unprecedented abetting and endorsement.

Shoddy as Reagan's performance was, it cannot but be also taken within a more dangerous context. The American and Israeli media are full of reports of direct American collusion with Israel before the attack on Baghdad. America's satellites, the reports say, provided the Israelis with all the information they needed, and the decision to proceed was taken jointly.

This is a matter for the Arab world to investigate, after America's own investigation was so quickly scuttled by President Reagan.

UAE

REAGAN REMARKS SEEN AS ENCOURAGEMENT TO ISRAEL

GF190904 Abu Dhabi AL-FAJR in Arabic 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The remarks by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at his press conference last night gave the Zionist entity rights it has not yet given itself. In commenting on the Israeli raid [on Iraq] he gave Israel the right to strike at any Arab country that does not recognize Israel as a state by saying: In light of Iraq's past history, Israel's anxiety was justified, for Iraq has never signed a cease-fire agreement with Israel. Indeed, it has not recognized Israel as a state.

He did not stop at defending the Zionist entity and inciting it against the Arab countries but gave it the green light to attack other Arab countries when he declared: The Israeli raid should be a strong justification for trying to reach a final settlement and achieve a durable peace in the area. He also asserted at his press conference that "the raid was a defensive action" and that he "cannot imagine Israel as a threat to neighboring countries."

Furthermore, he gave Israel the right to manufacture atomic bombs, and gave himself the right to speak on Israel's behalf when he said that he "would have preferred if Israel had given the United States the opportunity to intercede with France to halt its supply of nuclear technology to Iraq." Thus the Arabs cannot achieve the technological progress achieved by Israel through the assistance of the United States and the West. Thus the U.S. President's press conference aborted the emergency meeting of the Security Council before it adopted a resolution.

We should be aware of this U.S. stand that represents U.S. interests and also realize that Israel's stand likewise represents its interests. We Arabs should also look after our own interests by reviewing Arab relations and shaping them in a manner that safeguards the higher Arab interests and preserves our dignity and existence. We should do so if we are sincere in making the United States or any other country respect us.

PDRY

PFLP-GC'S JIBRIL MEETS WITH CHAIRMAN 'ALI NASIR

LD220312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], and his delegation, who are currently visiting Democratic Yemen.

During the meeting a number of issues of interest to the development of relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and between the YSP and the PFLP-GC were discussed. There was also an exchange of views on developments in the situation in the Middle East, especially in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated Democratic Yemen's support for and solidarity with the Palestine revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, Syria and all the other forces fighting for liberation and social progress. For his part, Brother Ahmad Jabril expressed appreciation for the firm and principled stand of Democratic Yemen on the side of the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

AL-JUMHURIYAH WELCOMES U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE

NC200830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)--AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes today that the U.S. approval for the first time of a Security Council draft resolution strongly condemning Israel's attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and demanding the payment of compensation will be greatly welcomed by the forces that support peace and are keen on the continuation of the peace march. The paper says that this approval will be of consequence if the United States takes practical steps to compel the government of Menahem Begin to submit to the fact that no aggressor should escape punishment. AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the U.S. approval reflects the extent of the enormous damage which the Israeli raid has done to the march of peace in the Middle East, the U.S. envoy's mission on Lebanon and to the U.S. strategy of protecting the oil resources against Soviet ambitions.

GHALI TERMS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 'POSITIVE'

NC202134 Cairo MENA in English 2115 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Jun (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali described the Security Council resolution condemning Israel for attacking the Iraqi nuclear plant as "positive". Commenting on the resolution, Ghali said that it will have a good effect on the resolution to be issued by the African countries foreign ministerial council currently held here for condemning Israel. Ghali expressed hope that Nairobi resolution would be complementary to the Security Council resolution.

MAY OUTLINES MULTINATIONAL FORCE AGREEMENT

NC220945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--The newspaper MAY reports today that it has learned that the most important provisions of the agreement that has been reached between Egypt, the United States and Israel on the multinational force to keep peace in Sinai includes the following:

1. The agreement consists of a protocol, an appendix and a letter from the United States to Egypt and Israel.

2. The force will be called a multinational force, MNF. A director general will be appointed within 1 month after the signing of the agreement, for a term of 4 years. He will be chosen with the agreement of both Egypt and Israel.

3. In the initial stage the director general of the force will be an American. A general commander of the force under the director general will be chosen from another country. The director general and the general commander must not be of the same nationality.

4. The force consists of 3,000 soldiers and must not exceed 3,400 soldiers, including those performing services. The United States undertakes to offer a battalion and a group of people for administrative work, communications and coordination.

5. The force will be armed with light weapons similar to the UN forces and enjoy the same powers that are specified in the agreement.

6. The force is subject to the same conditions outlined in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, particularly concerning any reconsideration of its measures after a period of time on which agreement will be reached.

The MAY newspaper says that the agreement on the multinational force will be initialled after reaching a solution to the two remaining problems on the method for withdrawing this force and replacing it with UN forces once the Security Council approves this.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM, ISRAELI RAID

NC220942 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt began its nuclear program for the generation of energy with an agreement with France to build two nuclear stations, and that similar agreements will be signed with the United States, West Germany and other states. He declared that Egypt has not received and does not expect to receive any assurances of any kind from any source, be it Israel or anyone else, regarding its nuclear program. He said that Egypt will protect its nuclear installations with the armed forces and with peace.

In an exclusive interview with the weekly newspaper MAY, Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that there will be no peace in the Middle East if Israel thinks it can impose some kind of surrender on its peoples. He emphasizes that the Begin government's recent action against Iraq has cast much doubt on Begin's concept of peace.

He reveals that after the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor he asked the Israeli ambassador in Egypt to provide him with the text of the statement of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on Iraq's use of nuclear weapons against Israel. He adds that so far he has not received the text of this statement that the government of Menahem Begin has been using as a pretext.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserts that Egypt accepted the invitation to the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting early this month out of its belief that every possible effort should be made to stop the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, preserve the region's security and ensure the continuation of the peace process. He affirms that Egypt's choice of peace was a strategic choice taking into consideration the interests of the Egyptian and Arab peoples as well as the Israeli people themselves. Therefore, he says, whether Begin remains in power or somebody else takes over in Israel, it will not affect Egypt's policy of seeking a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

In conclusion, Kamal Hasan 'Ali calls on Israel to prove its good will toward peace by taking measures to gain the confidence of the people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He also calls on Israel to demonstrate real flexibility in the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians, which will be resumed after the Israeli elections.

ABU GHAZALAH COMMENTS ON FRANCE VISIT UPON RETURN

NC200651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has said that during his visit to France he held talks on the development of Egyptian armament in the spheres of the air force and land weapons, such as tanks and armored cars, and that he had visited the French arms fairs. The defense minister said that there are a number of Egyptian officers and engineers who are studying these weapons in order to submit reports on the weapons that would suit Egypt. The defense and war production minister returned to Cairo last night following a 10-day visit. He said his visit was successful.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON RECENT SECTARIAN VIOLENCE

'Ubaydi Comments

NC200814 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0638 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun [date as received] (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Permanent Council Fikri Makram 'Ubaydi has emphasized that the domestic unity is firmly founded and deeply rooted and that reckless irresponsibile individual incidents will not affect it.

'Ubaydi said that our domestic unity, which began with the dawn of history and was firmly and deeply established with the passage of time, was and still is an example not only for the East but also for the entire world and that all the peoples in the world have always considered it as ideal.

The chairman of the NDP Permanent Council pointed out that amity and love among the sons of Egypt are not only advocated by Islam and Christianity but that they are also dictated by the homeland's interests at all times, especially at this historic juncture through which the country is passing. The NDP, he said, remains fully watchful to safeguard the social peace and prevent any corrupt or rancorous persons from harming domestic unity.

AL-AHRAM reports today that Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il will deliver an important statement at the People's Assmbly today on the circumstances of last Wednesday's incident in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'.

Attorney General Counsellor Salah ar-Rashidi continued to supervise the investigations which the advocates general and the prosecution chiefs and deputy chiefs at (Ash-Sharabiyah) district headquarters have carried out with the accused until midnight yesterday. The prosecution is continuing its investigation of the incident.

Isma'il Statement

NC201341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1218 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mr Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il has announced that the number of those who were killed in the (Ash-Sharabiyah) area has risen to 12--4 of whom were Muslims and 5 Christians. Another body remains unidentified. The number of those who were injured has risen from 31 to 54 from both sides. A total of 113 persons have been apprehended while they were trying to create agitations and stir up riots. They were also distributing leaflets. The deputy prime minister and interior minister also announced that he has issued orders to deal with those who violate the law very firmly--even if this entails firing on them--to prevent these incidents from spreading and causing casualties among innocent people.

In a statement delivered today in the Peoples' Assembly, Mr Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il discussed the (Ash-Sharabiyah) incidents, adding that the security organs have carried out campaigns in the area which witnessed the recent incidents and that they have confiscated 37 weapons composed of 32 pistols and 5 guns.

Mr Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il noted that the Muslim and Christian religious leaders as well as the popular political and executive leaders have denounced the (Ash-Sharabiyah) incidents and that they have cooperated with the security organs in a very responsible manner--out of a spirit of national unity and social peace--since the Egyptian people shun prejudice, renounce violence and have love in their hearts.

The deputy prime minister and interior minister explained that the law of the internal front and the social peace will be applied against those who stand accused of having participated in these incidents and that punishment according to this law can reach life imprisonment at hard labor.

Mr Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that he had personally supervised the efforts which were made to face these incidents to prevent innocent people from being casualties.

He added that after incidents in the (Ash-Sharabiyah) were contained, another incident took place in an area situated about 1.5 km from(Ash-Sharabiyah). This is an industrial area in which a fodder factory and a mosque were scheduled to be built.

This area was purchased by a certain Christian from its Muslim owner and had a notice board bearing the name of the mosque and the factory. It so happened that a certain offender secretly erased the name of the mosque. Mr Isma'il added that soon rumors spread to the effect that it was the Christian landowner who was behind the latest disturbances. Therefore, some crowds headed for his house. The Christian landowner fired his pistol at them in the dark and hit some of them.

The deputy prime minister affirmed that the police made great efforts to restrain themselves so innocent people could not be hit. One police officer was even injured in the spinal cord. Mr Isma'il said that some resistance elements tried to escalate the situation in order to exploit it for their own purposes and that some devious people tried to create an atmosphere leading to riots, plunder and looting.

He added that the aforementioned incidents conform neither to our spiritual values nor to the Islamic and Christian religions and that the incidents are abnormal and are to be rejected by our society, which is living in national unity, security and peace. Mr Nabawi Isma'il noted that differences can happen between a Muslim and a Christian, between a Muslim and another Muslim or between a Christian and another Christian, which is only normal. He added that we must not be at the mercy of an insignificant incident and that we must extricate ourselves from these incidents firmly and with all our strength as part of our national unity.

Concluding his statement, the deputy prime minister and interior minister appealed to all the responsible Muslim and Christian leaders to work to guide their religious feelings to the right path. He denounced any tendency to exploit these feelings and called for halting rumors or issuing statements that threaten our national unity and social peace.

The People's Assembly agreed to refer the deputy prime minister's statement to a joint committee stemming from the religious affairs committee and the bureau of the committee for national security in order to study it and submit an urgent report to the People's Assembly for its debate.

ASH-SHADHILI GROUP LINKED TO SABOTAGE ATTEMPTS

NC220842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)--State security investigations have confirmed that there is a link between the acts of sabotage that were supposed to be carried out in Egypt and the National Front Organization, which was formed by retired Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili to act against Egypt, both inside and outside.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that the investigations revealed that certain defendants, who were entrusted with carrying out bombings and assassinations and were seized carrying explosives and arms, have admitted that there is a link between the organizations to which they belong and the National Front. The state security prosecution decided to put the other defendants who belong to Ash-Shadhili's organization on the waiting list for detention. They will be held for investigation as soon as they arrive in Egypt.

PALESTINIAN PRISONERS SAID TO FORM PEACE MOVEMENT

NC200950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)--Scores of Palestinian prisoners in Ashqelon Prison have sent a letter to President Anwar as-Sadat declaring their withdrawal from Fatah and the Popular Front. In its Sunday edition, OCTOBER magazine says that in their letter, the Palestinian prisoners express their support for the march of peace and announce their formation of a new group under the name "The Palestinian Movement for Peace."

MATERIALS ON UN DISCUSSION OF ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

Security Council Resolution

JN191957 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The UN Security Council today unanimously condemned the Zionist raid on our nuclear installations, considering it a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international behavior. The resolution called on the Zionist entity not to repeat such acts or to threaten to carry them out in future. The resolution also called on the Zionist entity to immediately place its nuclear installations under the supervision and control of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Hammadi Speech to Council

JN201255 Baghdad INA in English 1210 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations, 20 Jun (INA)--Iraq's foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi addressed the Security Council last night after adopting a resolution condeming the Zionist raid on Iraqi nuclear installations.

Dr Hammadi said "We believe that it has become quite clear during the debate in the council, and from the positions adopted by states throughout the world, that the Israeli act constituted an act of aggression, and a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law and conduct."

He added Israel's attack not only called for a strong condemnation, but also for sanctions to be adopted in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Charter.

We believe that these elements should have been embodied in the council's resolution as a reflection of the world overwhelming public opinion against Israel's policies of expansion and aggression.

This was not the case as the resolution did not include sanctions and the reason should not be difficult to understand. It is the veto power of the U.S. No doubt the resolution could have been substantially better in reflecting the world public opinion and in dealing with the situation adequately and fairly, had it not been for the position taken by the United States in supporting Israel.

Dr Hammadi said that what has transpired in the council shall undoubtedly have its impact upon the international situation, and specially in our area. The obstruction that prevented the council from calling for sanctions will only serve to encourage the aggressor to repeat his acts of aggression.

We devoutly hope that the Council would not be soon called upon to consider another act of Israeli aggression similar to the one committed against Iraq.

He pointed out that the implications of the resolution for the Arab world would simply mean that the region has been moved further away from the just and durable peace for which the international community is insistently calling.

The responsibility for this set-back falls upon the state which has supplied Israel with military, economic and technical assistance, providing it with nuclear capability and the maximum degree of armaments.

This country is the U.S.. It is this unlimited support and assistance which has enabled Israel to commit its repeated aggressions, refuse recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people, and persist in its policy of territorial expansion.

To us the people of the Arab countries, the Israeli act adds another proof that the Zionist entity, being based on a fascist ideology, does not believe in a just and durable peace. Its main concern is territorial expansion through the use of blind force and aggression whenever it can, he added.

Nevertheless, Dr Hammadi said, "We for our part continue to have faith in the United Nations in spite of the fact that because of the power of the veto, the United Nations is driven to adopt half-measures or no measures at all."

Consequently, the United Nations ability to protect the independence of member states and to prevent aggression has been considerably weakened.

My government is not satisfied with this resolution and reserves its right to pursue the matter through all appropriate channels including the General Assembly of the United Nations, he stressed.

RAMADAN RETURNS FROM 3-DAY MOSCOW VISIT 20 JUN

JN200818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and the agreements that were concluded in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union. He said that this visit will greatly contribute to the development of cooperation and relations of friendship between the two countries in the two friendly people's interests.

The RCC member added that the talks he had with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, dealt with all matters. The two sides expressed their desire to maintain the solid relations that exist between the two countries and the need to develop them and also discussed the current situation in the Arab homeland.

Ramadan said: We explained our viewpoint on the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the background of the dispute with the Persian regime and Iraq's positive stand on the efforts that are being exerted to settle the existing dispute through peaceful means.

MA'RUF REPEATS STAND AGAINST ZIONISM, U.S.

JN202019 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received in Tunis today Iraqi Vice President Taha Myhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf, who conveyed to him the greetings of President Leader Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people. Talks dealt with fraternal, bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab homeland.

In a press conference in Tunis today, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf said that he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and wishes of continued good health to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his wishes of progress and prosperity to the fraternal Tunisian people.

Asked about Iraq's stand toward the Security Council resolution, he said: The resolution which unanimously condemned the Zionist enemy did not fulfill our wishes because the Zionist enemy's savage act against Iraq and the Arab nation not only deserved condemnation but also a world boycott. He went on to say: Iraq will seek all means to achieve this objective, whether by means of holding a special UN General Assembly session or otherwise. The large-scale world condemnation makes us feel that our efforts in this regard will be successful.

On the stand toward the United States, he said: The United States shoulders the primary responsibility for this aggression because the Zionist entity would not have dared to commit aggression if it had not received every support from the United States to continue its aggression against the Arab people in implementation of its expansionist policy. Therefore, the United States is held responsible for this aggression and all Zionist attacks against our Arab people and Arab lands.

The vice president recalled the Zionist entity's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations in collusion with the racist Persian enemy on 28 September last year.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 19-21 Jun

Communique No 373

JN191709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA)--During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted new losses on the Persian enemy amounting to 83 dead and various war equipment destroyed.

Communique No 373 issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that Iraqi planes scored direct hits on Iranian military targets east of Ahvaz and near Kharj Island in the Arab Gulf and returned safely to base. The communique added that the Iranian enemy shelled Basra from the Abadan area with a single-barrel heavy gun. The text of Communique No 373 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces pounded the Persian enemy in their operational sectors. The outcome of their activities yesterday and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Seven were killed and one vehicle was destroyed opposite our units' positions in Nowsud area.
B. Using various types of arms, our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, killing 36 and destroying 1 self-propelled gun and 3 stockpiles of hardware. One of our combat patrols managed to remove two tanks left by the enemy during previous battles in the no man's land of the same are.
C. One vehicle was destroyed in the Sumar area.
D. Three were killed in the Dezful area.
E. Any enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Shush area. Our units pounded the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 19 dead. Our units also destroyed a stockpile of hardware in the same area.
F. Six were killed and one excavator was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. Twelve were killed and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.
H. Our air force planes today hit enemy military targets east of Abadan near Kharj Island in the Arab Gulf, and returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 83 dead and 2 tanks, 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 8 stockpiles of hardware destroyed or captured.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 21 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Five vehicles, two guns and two mortars were damaged.
C. Using a single-barrel heavy gun, the enemy shelled Basra from the Abadan region. Nine civilians were wounded as a result of the shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 Jun 1981

Communique No 374

JN201650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to hit the Persian enemy and inflict human and material losses on him during the past 24 hours. The enemy lost 57 dead and various military equipment was destroyed. Communique No 374 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that known enemy losses were 6 infantry positions, 11 vehicles, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 fieldguns, 4 observation posts, 6 ammunition stockpiles and 2 excavators destroyed. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 374 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Three vehicles and one excavator were destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
B. Five were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Three were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. One was killed in the Mimak region opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Dezful region. Our units hit it with their weapons and forced it to retreat after sustaining 16 dead.
F. Our forward units hit an enemy concentration in the Shush region and forced it to retreat, leaving behind 13 dead and 1 vehicle destroyed. Our units also destroyed one observation post and one infantry post in the same region.
G. Five vehicles were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 19 and destroying 3 infantry positions, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 2 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 6 ammunition stockpiles and 3 observation posts.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 57 dead and 6 infantry positions, 1 armored personnel carrier, 11 vehicles, 2 fieldguns, 2 excavators, 6 ammunition stockpiles and 4 observation posts destroyed.

A. In personnel: 13 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles, two fieldguns and two mortars were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 June 1981

Communique No 375

JN211719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the Persian enemy during the past 24 hours.

Communique No 375 issued tonight by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 78 Iranians and destroyed 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 3 armored troop carriers, 9 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 2 excavators, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.

The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued to strike at the racist ignorant Persians in the operations theater. The outcome of their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Four killed and three infantry positions and three vehicles destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
B. One tank destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. Nine killed and two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
D. One killed and two armored troop carriers, two vehicles, two guns, two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
E. Two tanks destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
F. One vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Ahwaz area.
G. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Abadan area. Our unit killed 64 Iranians and destroyed 1 armored troop carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 gun, 1 rocket launcher, 2 excavators and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 78 dead and 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 3 armored troop carriers, 9 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 2 excavators, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 23 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, two troop carriers, three vehicles, one mortar and three guns damaged.
C. The enemy shelled Basra today with two heavy guns. This act represents a continuation of the Persian enemy's aggression which started on 4 September last year with the shelling of the border towns of Khanaqin and (Zarbatiyah) and other Iraqi towns.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 June 1981

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS HOME FROM AFRICAN TOUR

JN202026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA)--Vice President Tahah Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf returned here tonight at the end of a tour of seven African states. During his 18-day tour, Ma'ruf visited Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya and Nigeria, in addition to Tunisia, which he left today for home. In a press statement to INA following his return home, Ma'ruf said that his tour of the friendly African states was successful and proved the depth of relations between Iraq and these states as well as the other friendly African states. He added that his meetings with the African leaders clearly indicated the extent of Iraq's success in polarizing African support for Arab issues, particularly that of Palestine and ways to confront the racist Zionist enemy.

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

JN211459 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has stated that the latest Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations has freed the Arab nation of many illusions concerning Israel and the United States.

This took place during the minister's meeting this morning with the Soviet friendship delegation led by (Diauddin Pinyatov), president of the Oriental Studies Institute in the Azerbaijan SSR [title as heard]. Abu 'Awdah said: It is regrettable that the United States is supporting the Zionist entity in its aggression against the Arab nation at a time when it is dutybound to be concerned about achieving a just peace in the region given the responsibility it shoulders as a major power. The minister rejected the U.S. claim that the danger the area is facing is the danger that comes from the Soviet Union. He added: The serious danger the Middle East region is facing is represented in the unstable situation which Israel tries to maintain by its continued occupation of Arab territories and its acts of aggression and by using time to create new realities in the occupied territory while it receives full support from the United States in all spheres.

Abu 'Awdah said: The unstable situation hampers the operation of economic and social development because Israeli aggression and the threat to carry out an aggression keep the region in a permanent state of instability and anxiety and also abort the efforts for economic and social planning of the countries in the region.

Abu 'Awdah praised the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. He said: The Soviet Union's call for peace is a genuine one because it had suffered from the tribulations of war and had triumphed over the enemies of peace. The minister also praised the relations of friendship and cooperation that are developing between the two countries and said that Jordan is looking forward to the implementation of the project on producing energy from oil shale under an agreement concluded with the Soviet Union. He urged the expansion of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

The head of the Soviet friendship delegation made a statement expressing his and his delegation's thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality they have been accorded. He also expressed happiness with the results of his meetings with Jordanian officials, particularly with Crown Prince Hasan. During these meetings, topics of mutual interest were discussed as well as the issue of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

He stressed that His Majesty King Husayn's latest visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings with Soviet leaders have crowned the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries and have contributed to strengthening the means of cooperation between them.

The Soviet delegation head said that the holding of Soviet friendship week in Jordan is a great event that will contribute to the consolidation of relations between the two countries. He thanked the various Jordanian parties which worked for the success of the Soviet-Jordanian friendship week.

The meeting was attended by the president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, the deputy president and Soviet Embassy staff in Amman.

KING HUSAYN MEETS SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS 21 JUN

JN211737 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--His majesty the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces met with corps and service commanders and senior Armed Forces officers at the command and staff college this morning.

His majesty reviewed the general situation in the Arab arena at the present time and the challenges faced by the Arab nation. His majesty stressed the need for concerted efforts to achieve this nation's goals and aspirations until, God willing, it triumphs over all its enemies.

The meeting was attended by Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; his majesty's military secretary; and the chief of staff and his aides.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE ENDS MEETINGS

JN211442 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--The Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for Bolstering Steadfastness in the Occupied Landsended its meetings in Amman today. The meetings began last Monday. The committee adopted the necessary resolutions in support of the projects which were discussed and which covered all the development and public services fields.

Participating in the meetings on Jordan's side were minister of occupied land affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat and Under Secretary of the Occupied Land Affairs Ministry Shawkat Mahmud. On the Palestinian side, the meetings were attended by Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee Member and director of the Occupied Homeland Department of the PLO; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Khalil al-Wazir and Dr Hanna, PLO Executive Committee members; Nasir Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

GROUP LEAVES FOR ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

JN191950 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A Jordanian parliamentary delegation under Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni left Amman today for Baghdad to attend the Arab Parliamentary Union council's extraordinary session in Baghdad on Sunday convened at the request of the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly to discuss the heinous Israeli aggression against the Baghdad nuclear reactor. In a statement to the Jordanian news agency correspondent, At-Talhuni said that the secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union had contacted him by telephone and informed him that the Iraqi National Assembly, represented by its speaker Na'im Haddad, had requested an urgent meeting for the union's council in Baghdad to discuss the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

UNIFIL SPOKESMAN REPORTS DEATHS OF TWO FIJIANS

NC191839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A UNIFIL spokesman this evening stated the following: Two Fijian soldiers were killed near Al-Bayyad village this afternoon. The two soldiers and a third Fijian officer were kidnapped near Qana village following an incident with some armed elements who tried to storm a Fijian UN post in the area. A clash ensued in which gunfire was exchanged and a Fijian soldier and an armed element were wounded. Contacts were held throughout the day to reduce the tension and recover the kidnapped soldiers. These contacts resulted in the release of the kidnapped Fijian officer while the two soldiers were killed. The spokesman said: This brings to 64 the number of UN soldiers killed, including 13 soldiers from the Fijian contingent.

SKAF DENOUNCES ATTACK ON UNIFIL, FIJIANS' DEATHS

NC201344 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Defense Minister Joseph Skaf today strongly denounced the attack against UNIFIL in the south in which two Fijian soldiers were killed. He called on those who are concerned about the south to respect these forces and their role and to help the Lebanese authorities take the appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of the attacks against UNIFIL, which has come from various parts of the world to play an honorable role.

VOL REPORTS SYRIAN FORTIFICATIONS, SHELLING

NC210720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Although optimists spoke about hopes for an early solution for the problem of the Zahlah siege and other security matters before the followup committee meeting in Jidda Tuesday, two Syrian bulldozers began opening trenches and building fortifications in 'Ayn ad-Dawq near Zahlah at 0730 today under the cover of DSHK, RPG and antiarmor fire directed at the city's residential areas.

The Syrian forces, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Army, are engaging in sniper fire--using silencers--all along the Sodeco-museum axis. Explosive bullets are fired spordadically forcing pedestrians to take cover.

Regarding last night's indiscriminate shelling, it has transpired that the Syrian positions in Al-Mudayrij joined the Syrian artillery positions in Dahr al-Wahsh and Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq in shelling (Al-Judaydah), Az-Zalqah and Ash-Rafiyah. They fired eight heavy shells on the area. The shelling eased gradually at dawn and gave way to sniping and sporadic gunfire from Syrian and Palestinian positions at Lebanese Army positions.

The army positions in M'ad in Jubayl district and (Smar Jubayl) in Al-Batrun district came under heavy artillery shelling. Two shells fell in (Dhkr al-Maskun) near Lebanese Army positions. There was an exchange of artillery fire before 2300 in the area of Sannin-'Uyun Sulayman.

Zahlah had an uneasy night although the shelling was not as fierce as the two previous nights. Shells fell intermittently in residential areas. B-7 shells fell on Al-Mu'allaqah and mortar shells fell on Hawsh az-Zara'inah and Al-Hammar. Handgrenades were hurled from the western quarter at Hawsh al-Umara'. Sniping continued all night.

Qa' ar-Rim came under automatic fire. The Syrians continue to build military fortifications.

HABIB'S MISSION SAID TO NEED NEW U.S. 'OFFER'

JN200815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "After Habib's Mission" TISHRIN says: Despite the clarity, legitimacy and logic of the Syrian stand on the missile issue, the United States continues to insist on viewing and settling matters with one eye. It continues to view the Israeli-Arab dispute from one angle--that of Israel and its illegitimate demands, demands which have been adopted by the United States. The United States views the matter as if there were no other party but Israel and no other rights but Israel's. It is clear that this political squinting will not help the continuation of dialogue, not to mention reaching agreement on common factors, because each party has contradictory interests. This became very apparent during Philip Habib's recent mission. His mission this time too was within the framework of this narrow angle, preventing him from moving except within it. Thus, his mission was paralyzed from the beginning because he did not propose anything new and did not submit any new factor indicating a desire to achieve something.

Habib began by submitting Israeli demands, which Syria rejects in principle both legally and nationally. He still continues to act in the vicious circle of these demands, the demands of restoring the situation to what it used to be. This makes us believe that Habib had, perhaps, not been entrusted with submitting serious proposals and replying to serious questions that constitute the core of the crisis. He was content only to maneuver within the narrow margin he had been squeezed into by the U.S. administration. Otherwise, what could be the meaning of this call for restoring matters to what they used to be, particularly after the many developments that took place in Lebanon and in the Arab homeland? Syria had categorically rejected all this from the very first movement.

Within the framework of the same maneuver, Habib tried to expand the circle of his mission in an attempt to come closer to the basic issue in the region. When he came face to face with the just Syrian conditions for any settlement, however, he withdrew to the small circle of the crisis, viewing from there the reality of the crisis and its only cause, which is represented by Israel, and tried to apply pressure to circumvent that reality.

The paper adds: Habib is very well aware of Israel's role in the crisis and that the only solution will be through ending Israel's role in Lebanon, because before Israel interfered in Lebanon and tried to impose its hegemony over it, there was no crisis in Lebanon and there were no missiles there. Because Habib is not capable of voicing his personal convictions objectively, he tried to strengthen Israel's intransigent and arrogant role in Lebanon through a solution to the crisis that would meet the Israeli justifications for threatening Syria. Syria's stand has been very, very clear. It rejected this maneuver and stated that Israel has no right to Lebanon's airspace and territory.

If this is the maximum that Habib can offer, Syria then has nothing more to add or to offer except to continue insisting on its principled stand on the so-called missile crisis. So far, it seems that this is the maximum that Habib can offer, unless U.S. President Reagan does not mean what he said when he announced at his press conference that the Syrian missiles are offensive ones and that Israel does not pose a threat to its neighbors. If this is the final U.S. conviction, then it is regrettable that a country such as the United States, which has a principal role in protecting world peace and security, becomes, in a regional dispute between right and wrong, a party that is totally biased toward wrong and aggression. Thus, Syria will have the right to consider the United States as a party that is directly involved in any Israeli aggression against us. We shall have the legitimate right to repulse the aggressions with all methods and using all kinds of alliances.

If there is a need to reiterate our stand on the crisis, it would do us no harm if we stress that our missiles in Lebanon will remain. They are a reality, as are Mount Sannin and the undulations of Al-Biqa'. Others must get accustomed to dealing with this objective reality from now on.

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, VETO RIGHT IN UN ATTACKED

JN210800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Can We Still Wager on the United States?" TISHRIN says: President Ronald Reagan has succeeded in his domestic policy but failed in his foreign policy. This was the assessment of the Washington POST and HERALD TRIBUNE of President Reagan's statements at his latest press conference. This assessment might be valid from the U.S. point of view. All those who read Reagan's statements on foreign policy, particularly on Middle East affairs, have noticed that the U.S. President is sufficiently informed about U.S. domestic crises and difficulties but ignores much concerning international affairs. He knows only one thing in this field--unlimited U.S. support for Israel whether right or wrong. From the Arab point of view, one can say that President Reagan has succeeded with Israel and Zionism and has completely failed with the Arabs. He has failed in all his attempts to placate the Arabs or to formulate an Arab policy containing a minimum of national interests and dignity and based on placing the United States in the status of the honest mediator or the fair judge.

Following Reagan's statements adopting the Israeli stand on the issue of the Syrian defensive missiles in Lebanon, describing these missiles as offensive, his defense of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi reactor, his denial that Israel poses a threat to the Arabs, justifying Israel's aggressions against the Arabs and following the strong and enthusiastic statement made by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, on the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and consolidating its alliance with it because it is one of the most loyal allies of the United States, following all of these statements, the Arabs' experiment with the United States and its presidents shows that the U.S. presidents and administrations may err in everything except their alliance with Israel and their support for its aggressions, expansion and hostile wars against the Arabs.

The U.S. threat to use the veto in the UN Security Council to prevent that international organization from implementing the provisions of its charter by imposing sanctions on Israel, the U.S. move which aborted the required condemnation and transformed to a mere condemnation in words, are similar to the hundreds of other previous resolutions which did not protect the Arabs and did not return one inch of occupied Arab territory or part of their usurped rights to them. These resolutions did not stop Israel's aggressions and wars. What took place in the UN Security Council makes it evident that the United States is totally responsible for Israel's policy of aggression and expansion which threatens peace and security in the Middle East and the world. This reveals the erroneous stand of any Arab party which pins any hope on the possibility of cooperation with the United States to repulse or check the threat of Israeli aggression. It also makes it clear to all the Arabs that any Arab party which switches its attention from the Israeli danger and does not act as Syria is acting to establish a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy is in fact acting in contradiction to its own interests and that of the Arab nation. Such a stand makes Israel capable of using force and carrying out its role as the big stick of U.S. imperialism brandished against the Arab countries.

The great Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad has told the Arabs all facts connected with the pan-Arab struggle, of the parties that support the Arabs or are hostile to them. He has shown the way to Arab victory.

Syria has pursued and continues to pursue this course. There is still time for any party, concerned about Arab rights and territory to join the course of Arab victory.

Under the headline "International Legitimacy" TISHRIN also says as usual, Israel has shown scorn for the latest UN Security Council resolution. This scorn shows that Israel will continue to violate norms of international legitimacy. What is the cause of this Israeli impertinence and on what does Israel rely when it violates international norms and conventions and all other resolutions issued by international organizations which supposedly should be respected by all countries in the world? There is no doubt that Israel's recurrent violation of all international resolutions, particularly its violation of the resolutions issued by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, finds its strength with the framework of the U.S. defiance of these institutions. Had it not been for the direct support of the United States, Israel would not have acted in such a manner. The United States is misusing its right of veto in the UN Security Council, a right which the United States has been enjoying as a result of the situation after World War II. Israel relizes that any aggression it carries out, which occurs in occupied Palestine or in other Arab countries and which is investigated by the international organization assigned to protect world peace and punish the aggressors in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter will be defended by the unjust U.S. veto. That's why Israel continues to violate international legitimacy.

Such a situation will encourage the aggressor. It will encourage this aggressor to repeat such an aggression under the eyes of the United Nations, which can do nothing as a result of the U.S. veto which rules the UN Security Council's activities.

The Middle East arena is not the only arena where the United States has paralyzed international legitimacy. In every place where there are racists who violate international legitimacy, the United States and the other imperialist countries assume the role of protector of the forces of terrorism, fascism and organized crime. Some weeks ago, the United States, the United Kingdom and France used their veto to protect racist South Africa from the punishment of the international community. When will the United States refrain from using its veto on resolutions concerning racists and their aggressive practices?

DAMASCUS CRITICIZES U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL POSITION

JN201457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What U.S. President Ronald Reagan failed to mention in his first press conference following his escape from the assassination attempt on 30 March was said by U.S. representative Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick. This lady made haste to affirm that any resolution condemning Israel issued by the Security Council would not change the commitment of the United States to support its ally, Israel, and to oppose the imposition of any sanctions against it.

As for why the United States should take such a stand, Kirkpatrick answered this question by saying that Israel is an important and valuable ally to the United States and that nothing can alter the strength of the U.S. commitment and the intensity of U.S. feelings toward Israel. She added that President Reagan's administration is proud to refer to Israel as a friendly country and an ally.

Such enthusiastic words do not express Kirkpatrick's personal stand, nor do they express feelings and emotions. They express a political stand of great moment with reference to the Middle East situation and all aspects of U.S.-Arab relations.

The importance of this declaration of U.S. commitment to Israel is enhanced by the fact that it comes at a time when accusations from all parts of the world point to Israel as an aggressive state which has violated the law, is pushing the Middle East situation to the brink of war and is making the possibilities of an explosion real and tangible.

The stand declared by Jeane Kirkpatrick, particularly under the present circumstances, emphasized the responsibility of the United States for all the aggressive acts which Israel has carried out and continues to carry out against the Palestinian people, Lebanon and all the Arab countries; for the repeated Israeli violation of international law and UN resolutions; and for Israeli crimes, both inside and outside the occupied Arab lands.

Kirkpatrick's statements, together with Reagan's which are totally biased in favor of Israel against Syria, the Arabs and the international community and which defend Israeli expansionism and threats against Syria, constitute an extremely important political document to the Arabs. This document makes unrealistic any mention of the possibility of a neutral U.S. stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, let alone a stand supporting Arab rights, and no Arab with a minimum of nationalism, pan-Arabism and dignity can say this.

The myth that 99 percent of the trump cards of a Middle East solution are in U.S. hands was dispelled by tangible proof that the United States does not possess the key to the solution, does not support a just, lasting peace and will not retract its extremist bias in favor of Israel, even if some Arabs were to accept subservience to it, as Anwar as-Sadat did.

This myth was dispelled when the Camp David accords remained imprisoned by subjugation to U.S. imperialism and surrender to Israel, and when no comprehensive settlement was achieved. The U.S. claims that the Camp David accords had achieved peace also fell apart because the Middle East has turned into the most dangerous source of conflict in the entire world, due to the Camp David accords and the solidarity between the United States and Israel.

Israel has caused the possibility of a large-scale Middle East conflict to affect world peace, security and international relations, arousing the anxiety and fear of world public opinion. Clearly, Israel would not have dared to carry out its aggressive acts, which are antagonistic to world peace, had it not been for complete U.S. support in the military, political and economic fields.

There is no power in the world which can convince any honorable Arab of President Reagan's claim that Israel does not constitute a threat to its neighbors, nor of the U.S. claims that the danger to the region is posed by the Soviet Union, the friend of the Arabs, and not from Israel, which occupies Arab lands, usurps their rights, attacks them and threatens their future. President al-Asad's statement to the Arabs that there is no U.S. policy in the region, but that there is U.S. implementation of Israeli policy is being proved true as clearly as possible.

The Arabs, who are concerned for their rights, land, dignity and future and for the peace and security of their countries and peoples are called upon to close ranks in the battle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Syria, for its part, is fighting this battle in all seriousness and confidence in victory.

CABINET MEETS; BEGIN COMMENTS ON UN RESOLUTION

TA211107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1050 GMT 21 Jun 81

[From the Red Telephone program]

[Text] The Israeli Cabinet meeting ended a few minutes ago. At the end of the meeting the prime minister made an announcement on the Israeli Cabinet's reaction to the UN Security Council resolution to condemn Israel for bombing the Baghdad nuclear reactor. Our correspondent Gad Becker brings Menahem Begin's announcement:

[Begin recording] The UN Security Council condemned Israel for the decision of the Israeli Cabinet, which was executed by the IDF, to destroy the nuclear reactor near Baghdad. This unjust resolution gave expression to the double standards prevailing in this international institution. The Iraqi depotism set up a reactor in order to prepare secretly, using disguise and fraud, atomic bombs so that it could in due time drop them on the centers of Jewish population in Eretz Yisra'el. However, who is condemned by the UN Security Council? Is it not the potential producer of the deadly atomic bombs but the nation which, thanks to the courage of its sons, prevented a holocaust to its children and citizens.

The Government of Israel condemns the UN Security Council resolution of condemnation and rejects it without reservation. With deep regret we state that the United States, our ally and friend, as its ambassador to the United Nations said, gave a hand to the grave wrong done to Israel. The United States even conducted negotiations with Iraq in order to formulate a preagreed-upon resolution. Israel, which believes in its justness, will continue to defend its citizens and prevent its enemies from producing arms for mass liquidation that are aimed at the Israeli population with all means at Israel's disposal. This is the supreme duty of the State of Israel. [end of recording]

Our political correspondent adds that this was apparently the last meeting of the Cabinet before the elections if there are no outstanding developments in the coming week.

No Nuclear Supervision

TA211525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] At the Cabinet session today the prime minister said that so long as the Arab countries do not sign peace agreements with Israel we will not expose our nuclear installations to international supervision. The Cabinet today rejected the Security Council's condemnation of the bombing of the Iraqi reactor.

Report on Cabinet Discussion

TA211611 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker--recorded]

[Text] This morning the prime minister submitted to the Cabinet the draft reaction to the condemnation by the Security Council. The draft was amended and altered according to observations made by the ministers. Among other things, the tone of criticism against the United States was softened although the content and substance of the Cabinet's reaction was unchanged. The Cabinet has almost become used to hearing the condemnations by the Security Council--its double standards, as the prime minister phrased it. However, this time the United States also joined the condemnation and, what is more, was in close cooperation with Iraq. It was said in the Cabinet today that this instance of the United States and Iraq jointly formulating a harsh condemnation of Israel could set a precedent.

The question is whether in the future, too, in order to strengthen and fortify its relations with the Arab countries the United States will be willing to put up with a certain amount of damage to its relations with Israel. It seems that the Americans did everything to avoid the possibility of casting a veto against a Security Council draft resolution, a veto which would have isolated the United States in the Arab world. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the U.S. message of explanation and appeasement delivered by President Reagan was obviously welcome in Israel.

There are also those in the Cabinet who say that the overall summary of the debate at the security council is no graver than had been expected and the fact that sanctions were not imposed on Israel is what counts. One of the ministers said: We had foreseen difficulties in the short run and an alleviation in the long run since the Iraqi reactor no longer exists.

The Cabinet today also heard a report from the prime minister about his last meeting with Philip Habib, who told Mr Begin that the political process for solving the Lebanese crisis could span an extended period of time, even longer than several weeks. As is known, Israel agreed to concede more time while emphasizing that this timespan was not indefinite, but it did not set a limit to its patience. Apparently, the political process currently boils down to Saudi attempts to create a new situation in Lebanon which will include the stationing of various Arab forces and, at the same time, the removal of the Syrian missiles. However, as said, the Saudis claim that the reference is to an extended period of time. Within a few days a committee formed by representatives from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria will convene to discuss the crisis in Lebanon and the ways to solve it.

MOSSAD HEAD CRITICIZED FOR HA'ARETZ INTERVIEW

Begin Meeting Outlined

TA210546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Report by Shim'on Schiffer]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet will apparently reject the call on Israel to open its nuclear installations to international inspection.

At the same time a bitter argument is raging behind the scenes in the Israeli establishment regarding who was responsible for the flood of publications about the destruction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. An authoritative source in the prime minister's office told me last night that the head of the Mossad for intelligence and special missions complained to the prime minister at the end of last week that one of the senior ministers gave numerous pieces of information to a journalist on this matter. The Mossad head, who, it may be recalled, earlier granted an interview to HA'ARETZ journalist Ze'ev Schiff, called for the cessation of the craze of reports and counterreports which reveal details on the operation of destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the events preceding it.

Last Thursday the Mossad head went to the prime minister for a prearranged meeting. Menahem Begin wanted to know why the Mossad head said the remarks attributed to him in HA'ARETZ. The Mossad head, whose name is banned from publication, then detailed his reasons. In his opinion there were numerous harmful reports following the destruction of the reactor. I am not referring to you--the Mossad head told Begin. However, he complained about a senior Cabinet minister who gave many details to a journalist who later published them. The argument does not end thus. Now that reports have been published indicating that the Labor Party leaders had wide information about the intention to destroy the Iraqi reactor and about the precise date of the operation, another argument has begun. Who divulged these details to the Labor Party leaders? Finally, an assessment: Mossad head versus the senior minister--this is only the first round in the confrontation between these two leaders this morning.

Details Denied

TA210812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister's office denied a report we broadcast this morning according to which the Mossad head complained to the prime minister that a senior minister gave information to a journalist about the operation in Iraq and the events preceding it. Our political correspondent sticks by his version saying the learned this from a very authoritative source in the prime minister's office. According to the report the prime minister asked the Mossad head why he granted an interview to HA'ARETZ. The Mossad head cited evidence that a senior minister gave information to a journalist on the bombardment of the reactor. He also complained about interviews on this issue granted by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and IDF's chief Yehoshu'a Sagi.

Our military correspondent comments that in his remarks to Arab affairs journalists on the occasion of the Intelligence Corp Day Major General Sagi reviewed the atmosphere in the Middle East. He did not speak of plans and of the technique of bombing the reactor but explained how the Iraqis could produce an atomic bomb from 70 kg of enriched uranium in the Osirak type reactor.

Begin Comments

TA211625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister has confirmed that he mildly reprimanded the head of the Mossad for having approached the communications media and having expressed criticism over the publications in HA'ARETZ following the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and for having done all this without having obtained prior permission from Mr Begin. This was reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

At the same time, the prime minister clarified that the head of the Mossad did not complain to him about a senior minister who had divulged information to a newspaper reporter, but rather about government elements. He pointed to publications in the media as proof. The prime minister also promised his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, that an investigation will be carried out to find out how the leaders of the Alignment knew in advance the date of the bombings, and were fully informed about the minutest details of the planned operation, while the matter was top secret and was known to only three people: the prime minister, the foreign minister and the chief of staff.

Further Begin Reaction

TA221240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister today said that the early leak of information to the Alignment heads regarding the plan to bombard the Iraqi nuclear reactor would be examined. However, ministers and generals would not undergo a polygraph test to check the matter. Mr Begin stated this in a meeting with members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. During most of the session the committee discussed mutual accusations between Me'ir Talmi of Mapam and Mr Begin regarding who had introduced the issue of the destruction of the reactor into the election campaign.

In the meeting Mr Begin quoted from the minutes of his talk with the head of the Mossad and emphasized that he had not reprimanded the head of the Mossad for granting an interview to HA'ARETZ but merely told him that he was not aware of a precedent for such an interview. Mr Begin again denied that he had reprimanded the head of the Mossad for granting an interview to HA'ARETZ. To illustrate his denial the prime minister even quoted a paragraph from the minutes of yesterday's Cabinet session.

On that meeting Begin said: I called him [the head of the Mossad] and asked him about it since there has never been a precedent that the head of the Mossad would publish an interview. In a very delicate manner I asked him: Why did you publish an interview? Has there been a precedent? Replying to a question posed by one of the participants at yesterday's Cabinet session, Begin emphasized that he had not reprimanded the head of Mossad.

Mr Begin further related today that in their meeting [on 18 June] the head of Mossad had denounced the tendency to prattle after the destruction of the reactor. Our correspondent Arye Golan notes that several members of the defense and foreign affairs committee said they understood the motives which had guided the head of the Mossad when he appealed to the media to put an end to the wave of stories following the air force operation.

BEGIN REACTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

TA210548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Following the UN Security Council condemnation the Cabinet will discuss the wording of the condemnation in its weekly meeting. Prime Minister Begin referred to this in an elections speech in Ashdod yesterday.

[Begin Begin recording] We state that this resolution adopted by the UN Security Council gives expression to the double standards practiced by this institution. The wicked tyrant, who cunningly, misleadingly and cheatingly prepared the atomic bombs against Israel, does not receive condemnation. Who received this? It is the small nation surrounded by enemies that sets out to defend its little children and sons and attain this goal. These are the double standards of the UN Security Council. However, I would like to tell you, dear friends: I prefer condemnation without the reactor rather than the reactor without the condemnation.

EBAN CRITICAL OF U.S. SUPPORT FOR UN RESOLUTION

TA191810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] MK Abba Eban says that the United States gives its support to the most anti-Israeli resolution ever adopted by the United Nations. MK Eban says that such a U.S. position has no justification in view of U.S. acts regarding the missile crisis in Cuba.

More Eban Criticism

TA211413 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Knesset Member Abban Eban said there was no justification for the U.S. vote in favor of the most harmful resolution against Israel ever adopted at a UN body. At the same time, Eban said that the Israeli Government's policy would never be able to reinstate normal U.S.--Israeli relations.

As for the U.S. attitude, Eban noted that in the Cuban missile crisis, the United States adopted the principle of a preemptive action and, hence, the anger voiced at the Security Council is not convincing.

PRESS REACTS TO UN RESOLUTION, U.S. VOTE

TA211336 [Editorial Report] Today's Israeli Hebrew-language press editorials tend to focus on the role the United States played in the adoption of the Security Council resolution. HA'ARETZ, in its editorial headlined "Without Sanctions and Without a Veto" on page nine, says inter alia:

"It is not customary for the United States to support in the Security Council a proposed resolution that is also supported by the Soviet Union," and notes that "U.S. Jewish organizations have protested the vote. It seems that they feel betrayed by the government's action. On the other hand, a number of Israelis have already decided that 'we have come out relatively cheaply' from the affair." HA'ARETZ also adds that "we would be well advised not to attempt to present that unanimous resolution as if it were half a victory."

DAVAR, in its editorial on page 7, entitled "A Partial Fall-Out Vote," is also disappointed in the U.S. vote, but at the same time it does not spare Begin's government: "The vote of the United States, not to mention its role in preparing the formulation, is likely to cause disappointment." But, the editorial continues, "After the Israeli Government forced the Reagan administration to change its priorities and compelled it at this particular time to deal with the complexities of the problems in the Middle East, it could have assumed that in this multifaceted issue the United States would hesitate to pay the price of unequivocal support for Israel--a price entailing alienation of those Arab states on which it plans to lean in its regional deployment." Moreover, "the Begin government's recent activities have caused severe deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations. We could be content if someone promised us that this last condemnation has somewhat placated the Reagan administration's ire over those activities, but it seems that the fallout from the operation against Baghdad will continue to beset us."

'AL HAMISHMAR says in its front-page editorial entitled "Not Just 'Another Condemnation'" that the unanimous resolution of the Security Council against Israel "is not 'just another condemnation like many we have known,' as Menahem Begin contends. Not only did the United States abstain from its customary veto on an anti-Israeli resolution, but it went out of its way to coordinate its position with that of Iraq, to achieve a joint proposal. Instead of a U.S.-Iraeli coordination of political positions which has characterized relations between our two countries in the past, we have come to see--due to the dangerous and ludicrous policy of the Likud government--a political coordination between the United States and an Arab country against Israel."

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says in its editorial, entitled "It Was Worthwhile" that the destruction of the reactor in Iraq may bear the stiffest price tag. On the U.S. vote in the UN Security Council it says: "Washington did not lift a finger against or demand a condemnation of Iraq when the latter invaded Iran; neither did it ask the Security Council to convene even when Iran held the Tehran U.S. Embassy staff hostage! Why then, did this happen? Where was the conscience then and why did it awaken now, when a plan to liquidate our country was at issue? The answer to this is simple: What is at issue now is not the baring of the truth, but a preference to U.S. political interest over the Israeli interest in survival after Auschwitz."

MA'ARIV says in its editorial entitled "Two U.S. Attitudes," on page five, that one attitude is reflected in the U.S. vote at the Security Council, whereas the other attitude is expressed in President Reagan's later assurances to Israel. Furthermore, "the only reasonable explanation for this disparity in the U.S. reaction is that Washington is trying to exploit Israel's attack on the reactor to improve its relations with Iraq, but it is trying to do so without raising the concern or ire of Israel's friends in Congress or of U.S. Jewish leaders. Accordingly, the administration adopted a policy of joining the condemnation publicly, while covertly it is whispering placatory statements to Jewish and Israeli elements."

SHAMIR ARTICLE MINIMIZES IMPACT OF RAID ON IRAQ

TA191433 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jun 81 p 1 of Political Supplement

[Article by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: "Israel Is Not Isolated"]

[Text] A country like Israel, whose security situation is so delicate and dangerous, cannot allow itself to conduct a foreign policy separate from its security policy.

When we have to be alert 24 hours a day to any development in an Arab state and follow every effort to imperil our security, we cannot be expected to wait passively until serious situations evolve which could lead to a deterioration or even to war. It suffices to recall how the first jet fighters arrived in the Arab states from the Soviet Union. Israel, following protracted diplomatic efforts, had no choice but to reply in the form of the Sinai campaign.

A similar process occurred recently and it led us to the operation of the bombing of the Iraqi atomic reactor. Following the 6-day war, and mainly after the Yom Kippur war, the Arab states reached the conclusion that they would not succeed in defeating Israel militarily (and this, by the way, is the reason that Egypt opted for the way of peace). After they reached this conclusion, Arab elements believed that they could defeat Israel by the use of a new means, that of terrorism. This new policy at first caused confusion among certain circles in Israel, but we soon bounced back and found the solution for the terrorist attacks as well. This is attested to by our activity against the terrorist bases in southern Lebanon. The fact is that the PLO, which is today operating under optimal conditions from its point of view, has not succeeded in disrupting life in Israel. This path of the Arabs also failed.

These two failures--the military route and the path of terrorism--led Iraq to the conclusion that it would perhaps succeed in annihilating Israel by unconventional means: a nuclear war. But we found the solution for this, too: the bombing of the reactor on the Eve of Pentecost.

Anyone who attributes naivete or lack of understanding regarding the world's reaction to the air force's operation to us does so maliciously and out of irrelevant considerations. The world's reaction did not surprise us at all. The public condemnations had been taken into consideration and discussed seriously. But when we weighed the security necessity against the diplomatic reactions, the former consideration was the decisive one.

It bears stressing that the diplomatic activity against the construction of the reactor began many years ago, when the agreement between France and Iraq was signed. Information poured in constantly. We tried knocking on every door. The first to do so was the late Foreign Minister Yiga'el Allon. Moshe Dayan continued in this, and I also engaged in the work. As noted, however, this activity was of no avail. Moreover, the United States never told us that there was no basis for concern. It definitely understood our concern, but sought to pursue the political path.

Within the framework of the UN, we initiated activity for the signing by all the countries of the region of a joint convention regarding a nuclear-free zone. This suggestion was rejected out of hand by all the Arab states. To this day we are pursuing this activity, because we are certain that it is the only way to prevent the introduction of nuclear arms into this region. The Arab states must understand that only the peace option will guarantee the region against a flareup. Any other option--be it military, terrorist or nuclear--will be stifled at birth by Israel.

I would suggest to certain political circles in Israel that they stop intimidating us with their description of Israel's isolation and the crisis in relations with the United States. We maintain friendly relations and more with the United States. There has been a change for the better in many spheres, as compared with the relations with the previous administration, which were also very friendly. President Reagan is a true friend of Israel, and that is how he is acting. While there are differences of opinion in certain areas, that is only natural between two countries which do not always have an identity of interests. Just as we take a grave view of the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, so too are there differences of opinion vis-a-vis the reactor. There are U.S. requests which we cannot fulfill--such as, for example, the request that we halt the attacks on the terrorists. I am certain, however, that despite these differences our friendship with the United States will continue. Recently, indications of this could be seen in various statements made by the leaders of the administration.

Our information activity throughout the world is now at its peak. We are sending vast amounts of material to all our embassies, and, by the way, the use of this or that quotation, which was later found to be inaccurate, occurred because of the broad scope of the material we are providing, where it is not always possible to examine every single sentence. Our information offensive has already borne positive fruit. We are receiving calls of encouragement from various places: from the West, from the East and even from representatives of the Third World. These countries have requested that we not publish their messages of encouragement for their own reasons and I am honoring their requests.

I can say wholeheartedly that Israel is not isolated in the world as people here in Israel are trying to present the situation.

In conclusion, the Begin-As-Sadat meeting at Ofira, which was attacked for its proximity to the bombing of the reactor, constitutes perhaps an excellent situation appraisal to portray our policy. On the one hand we are continuing Israel's peace and security policy. The Ofira meeting proves this. On the other hand, with the bombing of the reactor we demonstrated that we will use force against anyone who endangers our security. There is no conflict between these two events. The opposite is the case: We shall extend one hand in peace to anyone who wishes to take it, and with the other hand we shall strike at anyone who takes up arms against us.

ATOMIC ENERGY SPOKESMAN VIEWS U.S. CONTACTS

TA191726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Israel and the United States hold continual contacts on the issue of defending nuclear reactors against war actions. This was stated today by the spokesman of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission. He said that the two countries had an agreement that enabled U.S. laboratories to do work for Israel in the sphere of defending reactors. U.S. scientists did such work until 4 years ago, in the course of which they visited Israel for the purpose of supervision and advice. Since 1977, the Atomic Energy Commission's spokesman said, the ties with the Americans have weakened but consultations continue from time to time. The spokesman told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that Israel has planned for the defense of nuclear reactors since 1963, when the establishment of a dual-purpose reactor for the production of electricity and desalination of water with U.S. knowhow was first discussed. His remarks were reported against the background of the report that Israeli experts visited the United States and discussed questions concerning the defense of reactors. His remarks came to emphasize there is no connection between this activity and the bombing of the Iraqi reactor.

KIMCHE CITED ON EUROPEAN UNDERSTANDING OF RAID

Comment in Strasbourg

TA191003 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[Report by Paris-based correspondent Tamar Golan]

[Excerpt] "During my stay here I have met with understanding for the Israeli operation in Iraq among people that were not prepared to say so in public. My interlocutors expressed regret at the fact that we did not try to reach a political solution through them, but even they admitted that a move by them would not have brought about the termination of the Iraqi nuclear reactor," the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr David Kimche, said yesterday in Strasbourg, where he arrived to conduct an information campaign in the European Parliament. This is the first visit by a high-ranking Israeli official to Europe since the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Brussels Press Conference

TA191815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that within 2 or 3 years Iraq could possess up to four bombs of the kind dropped on Hiroshima at the end of World War II. In a press conference in Brussels, Kimche emphasized that Israel had categorical proof that Iraq was going to produce nuclear weapons in the reactor and that the reactor was going to be operational as of 1 July. I hope, the Foreign Ministry director general said, that as time goes by Europe will understand the need for the Israeli attack. We could not allow an irresponsible country such as Iraq to threaten us with an atomic bomb, Mr Kimche said.

SEA-TO-SEA CANAL COMMITTEE SUBMITS FINAL REPORT

TA191730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The steering committee of the sea-to-sea canal project today submitted to the energy minister a final report containing a recommendation of the southern route, the Qatif route. The committee says that this route will decrease the fear of damage to sweet water reservoirs as well as other geological risks. Our correspondent Meron Tzur says that the report in fact confirms statements by Prof Amitay Katz from the Hebrew University, who said this week that further checks should be made on the impact the Mediterranean water will have on the Dead Sea water, due to the fear that the composition of the Dead Sea water will change and cause damage.

EGYPTIAN INITIATIVES SAID 'RESENTED' BY ISRAEL

TA211424 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Resentment is rife in Jerusalem vis-a-vis the initiatives adopted by Egypt in the wake of the destruction of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. This is especially true regarding the Egyptian proposal to the Ministerial Council of the OAU conference. Egypt demanded in the proposed resolution a condemnation of the "aggressive actions" of Israel and the imposition of international supervision on its nuclear reactors.

It is being noted in Jerusalem that these Egyptian initiatives largely contradict the agreements reached at the Begin-As-Sadat summit meeting at Ofira.

Israel, however, will abstain from any strong public reaction to the Egyptian initiatives in view of the tense relations between Cairo and Jerusalem following the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

SETTLEMENT'S MOVE TO HEBRON-AREA SITE REPORTED

TA210757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The vanguard of the settlers of the Gush Emunim's 'Enav nucleus are today settling in the Luzifar in the south of Hebron Hills. They are setting up a communal settlement on the site. Our correspondent Abraham Ben-Melekh reports that in the coming days the first settlers of Mikhmash will move onto their settlement site in the south of the Allon Road. This settlement too belongs to Gush Emunim. On Friday the inhabiting of the Mattityahu Settlement in the Modi'in Region will be completed.

OAU APPROVES OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD191844 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81 EA

[Text] A committee of the ongoing OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Nairobi, has approved a series of measures to enforce an oil embargo against racist South Africa. The OAU assistant secretary general, Dr. Peter Onu, said that under the proposed measures expected to be adopted without debate by the OAU ministers, a joint OAU-OPEC countries committee would watch for violations of the embargo. In addition oil companies will be required to stop acting as middlemen for buying oil for South Africa. Oil tankers would be required to show their log books each time they docked to take on crude. Dr. Onu said that the committee's recommendations also call on oil-producing countries to help independent southern African states whose supplies pass through South Africa to build up strategic stocks of oil. He said the sanctions will apply to Namibia as long as the territory is still occupied by racist South Africa.

Meanwhile, the OAU Council of Ministers continued with its debate today on the creation of a political security council, but the ministers decided that this proposal was sensitive and required further and deeper study. Dr. Onu said today that a committee comprising the OAU Defense Committee, Conciliation Committee and the Committee studying the OAU charter, would be set up to consider the proposal further. The ministers agreed that a report on the matter should be available for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the OAU in 1983.

On yesterday's debate on the Middle East, Dr. Onu said the Council of Ministers had suggested that African Liberation movements be given observer status in the Arab League. During the debate yesterday, the Angolan delegation pointed out that while the OAU received the Palestinian Liberation Organization and was discussing the Palestinian issue, the Arab League had not done the same over Namibia's SWAPO liberation movement.

20 Jun Session

LD202106 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Nairobi today called for the convening of an Afro-Arab summit to take prompt and necessary action to consolidate the relationship between African and Arab nations. The Council of Ministers advocated for concerted efforts to revitalize the institutions and organs vital for the further development of Afro-Arab cooperation.

African foreign ministers also felt that the OAU human and peoples rights charter leaves a lot of room for misunderstanding and ambiguous interpretation which has led to conflict with the law institutions of member states. The council, however, reaffirmed its respect for human rights.

Meanwhile, the OAU Sanctions Committee recommended oil sanctions against South Africa yesterday. After the adoption of the recommendation, OAU Assistant Secretary General Peter Onu told newsmen that the committee further recommended that a study be commissioned to evaluate the extent to which independent southern African countries depend on South Africa for oil. The study would also find ways of building strategic stockpilies in a bid to reduce and finally cut off the dependency.

The Council of Ministers adopted another resolution for the commissioning of a study to monitor the busting of the oil embargo against South Africa.

In other developments, the OAU foreign ministers condemned the repeated Israeli raids in Lebanon and the recent destruction of an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Briefing the press later, Dr Onu said the Council of Ministers had concluded that the recent action by Israel against Iraq constitutes the violation of territorial integrity of an Arab state. He went on to say that the council had further reaffirmed its recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

MOI MESSAGE TO OAU FOCUSES ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

AB201310 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, Jun 20 (AFP)--Africa's refugee problem can only be solved by true concern for human rights and respect for each others territorial boundaries, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said today in a message marking African refugee day. The message from Mr. Moi, incoming Organization of African Unity chairman, was read by Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko to the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Nairobi. He reminded the foreign ministers who are preparing the OAU heads of state summit opening in Nairobi on Wednesday that half the world's refugees--five million out of a total 10 million--are to be found in Africa.

The solution (to this problem) can only be found in creation of conditions conducive to peace, unity and love, Mr. Ouko said on behalf of Mr. Moi.

The Kenyan foreign minister stressed that assistance to countries of exile should not be only to help them bear the burden of refugees displaced, but should rather enable them to absorb the refugees in their active population.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo said: "Development aid must take into account the re-insertion of these refugees (and) their integration with the live and active forces of their countries of exile."

The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) insisted that freely-consented repatriation was the solution. Speaking on behalf of the commissioner, Poul Hartling, he recalled that his organization has already undertaken several repatriation programmes, notably for Chadian refugees in Cameroon, Nigeria and the Central African Republic, and for refugees from Zimbabwe's pre-independence bush war who have now returned to their country where they can participate in its reconstruction.

Mr. Hartling's representative stressed that the UNHCR's mandate was limited to humanitarian aid and recognised that its activity does not correspond to African concerns for the development of host countries.

But all speakers on the matter expressed satisfaction over the conference in Geneva in April on international aid for refugees and expressed thanks to countries who at the conference promised to contribute a total 560 million dollars in aid for refugees.

The Council of Ministers was today also to continue its debate on an Afro-Arab dialogue.

Consideration of a report by a committee for the revision of the OAU Charter was, after an exchange of views, referred to the heads of state meeting.

OAU DELEGATIONS URGE END TO U.S. ARMS TO ISRAEL

NC202250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Jun (MENA)--The delegations taking part in the African foreign ministers conference in Nairobi have, during their discussion of the Middle East question, unanimously denounced the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and demanded that the United States suspend Israel's arms supplies.

This was stated to MENA by the official OAU spakesman, Peter Onu, who said that the delegations have demanded that U.S. President Reagan suspend arms supplies to Israel, which will cause further aggression on the Arabs.

Peter Onu told reporters today that the delegations to the conference support the need for holding an Arab-African summit conference. He affirmed that Egypt is an African state and an influential member of the organization and that this conference cannot be held without Egypt.

TEXT OF EGYPT'S DRAFT RESOLUTION TO OAU MEETING

NC201622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Jun (MENA)--A draft resolution submitted by Egypt to the OAU ministerial council currently meeting in Nairobi denounces Israeli policies and measures aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and making it the capital of Israel. It also does not recognize Israel's decision in this respect and declares that all measures taken by Israel to bring about demographic changes are null and void. In addition, the draft resolution declares that Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and calls for its restoration to Arab sovereignty.

The draft resolution, which the OAU ministerial council today referred to the drafting committee, calls on all Arab states to marshal their ranks and focus all their efforts on achieving the restoration of their legitimate rights. The draft resolution affirms that a reconciliation among the Arab states must take place as soon as possible so as to help the Arab and Palestinian peoples achieve this objective.

The following is the text of Egypt's draft resolution:

It [the OAU] strongly denounces Israel's expansionist policy and its disregard of the UN resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue. It also strongly condemns Israel's action of continuing to build settlements in Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories in contravention of the 1949 Geneva convention. It affirms the need to put an end to the continuing occupation and for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem.

It appeals to the world community to step up pressure on Israel to compel it to adhere to the UN resolutions. It asks the UN secretary general to take all necessary measures to bring about an end to Israel's occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights.

It affirms the right of the Arab states and the Palestinian people and their sovereignty over their land and national wealth. It strongly denounces the cooperation between Israel and South Africa against the rights and interests of the Arab and African peoples. It calls on all member states to stand firmly against this cooperation and against their cooperation in the field of nuclear energy.

It declares full support for all efforts aimed at achieving a just solution of the Palestinian problem, particularly the initiative being undertaken by the European community, plus any other initiative seeking the same objective.

The second part of the Egyptian draft resolution pertains to the aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

1. It strongly condemns the Israeli military aggression on the Iraqi research center.

2. It calls on the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures against Israel to prevent such attacks in the future.

3. It calls on all countries to refrain from cooperation with Israel or offering it assistance in the nuclear domain.

The third part of the Egyptian draft resolution pertains to Jerusalem.

1. It strongly condemns the Israeli policy and measures aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and making it the capital of Israel.

2. It decides not to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

3. It states that all the measures that have been taken by Israel creating demographic changes are null and void.

4. It declares that Arab Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank and that it is governed by international charters that tackle foreign occupation, particularly the provisions outlined in the fourth Geneva convention. It demands that Jerusalem be returned to Arab sovereignty.

The fourth part of the Egyptian draft resolution deals with Lebanon:

1. It denounces all Israeli measures that violate Lebanon's unity and independence.

2. It asks the UN seceretary general to begin taking specific measures to put an end to the war in Lebanon and prevent foreign intervention.

The fifth part of the Egyptian draft resolution reads:

1. It calls on all Arab states to marshal their ranks and focus all their efforts on achieving the restoration of their legitimate rights.

2. It affirms that a reconciliation among the Arab states must take place as soon as possible to help the Arab and the Palestinian peoples achieve this objective.

This evening the drafting committee is scheduled to begin discussing the Egyptian draft resolution, as well as the Arab-African resolution on the Middle East submitted by the Arab African states. The committee is expected to extensively debate the two resolutions preliminary to merging them into one resolution that the OAU ministerial council will issue and submit to the OAU summit for approval.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO ARAB DRAFT DETAILED

NC191856 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Jun (MENA)--Egypt has officially presented two draft resolutions to the African foreign ministers council currently held here. The first draft condemns the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the second deals with the situation in the Middle East that is represented in the Palestinian issue, the Middle East problem, Jerusalem issue, the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Arab group and a number of the African countries forwarded other draft resolutions on the Middle East problem, and the Palestinian issue opposing the current peace efforts and the Egyptian efforts in this respect. It was learned that Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and head of Egypt's delegation to the foreign ministers conference, had intensified contacts to face this draft inside the formulation committee stemming from the conference in pursuant to the following principles:

First: This draft resolution does not reflect what has taken place at the conference when discussing the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis.

Second: This draft does not cope with the resolutions of the last two African conferences held in Monrovia and in Freetown.

Third: Egypt has called during the debates that any new resolution on the Middle East should have a new political ground that allows rapprochement among the Arab countries and also should be a starting point for a fruitful Arab dialogue and that there should be an African strategy for the European role on the Middle East problem.

The Kenyan influential "standard" newspaper denounced today the attempts of some states to urge the Organization of Africa Unity to condemn stands of some states regarding the Middle East issue. The paper pointed out that the Middle East peace is of great importance to Africa and the whole world since the Mideast is a strategic area of links with all the African states. It further said that some of the Mideast issues, specially those of Lebanon, Israel, Syria, and Iraq, are not African issues according to the Organization of African Unity and thus the issues of these areas should not be a source of dissention in the organization.

OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS SUMMIT AGENDA

LD212120 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The OAU Council of Ministers last night adopted the agenda for next week's heads of state summit in Nairobi. The agenda includes the report of the secretary general on Western Sahara; two reports of the special committee on Western Sahara; the report of the secretary general on Chad; and the report of the good office committee on Ethiopian/Somalia disputes. However, the draft agenda for the summit is subject to adoption by the heads of state and government.

Last night the committee which handles OAU political affairs endorsed the report of the secretary general on the international conference for the assistance of refugees in Africa. The report says that pledges amounting to over $650 million were made. The committee called on those countries who pledged to contribute towards the cause to pay up the office of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] as soon as possible. The commission requested the OAU to call a meeting of all charitable organizations and agencies that are engaged on the programs in Africa so as to raise funds for the refugee cause.

Another committee discussed the report of the secretary general on the activities of the regional offices and specialized agencies with a view to strengthening the OAU regional offices. Some of the specialized agencies complained that member states are not meeting their contributions. One of the agencies, the Africa Commission of Civil Aviation, complained against America's new policy of free airspace. It argued that the policy threatens Africa's small airline companies. This committee also took note of the fact that there are two multinational centers in Ethiopia and Gabon training pilots and technicians.

NIGERIA, OTHERS PLEDGE AID TO NAMIBIA FUND

AB191006 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Nigeria has so far contributed about $1 million to the special fund for the independence of Namibia. It has also pledged to contribute another $1 million, which was announced to the OAU Council of Ministers now meeting in Nairobi.

Briefing newsmen on the proceedings of the council, the OAU assistant secretary general for political affairs, Dr Peter Onu said other countries had also pledged over $2 million. The countries are Algeria, $1 million; Uganda, $50,000; Comoro Islands, $10,000; Djibouti, $15,000, and Libya, which pledged to contribute $1 million in cash and also in kind.

OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SETS UN NAMIBIA SESSION

AB210828 Paris AFP in French 1906 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Jun (AFP)--The OAU Council of Ministers decided on Saturday evening in Nairobi that the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia be held in the first week of September, sources close to the conference have said.

The ministers also decided to send explanation missions to the 5 Western countries which form the contact group on Namibia. These are: France, Great Britain, U.S., FRG and Canada.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA, EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVAL STATEMENTS

LD191228 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has said that Namibia would be free with or without the participation of the United States and other Western powers in the independence negotiations. Mr Nujoma cautioned the racist South African regime that the Namibians under the leadership of SWAPO would continue their struggle until they achieve independence.

The president was addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport yesterday on his arrival for the OAU summit. He said that his organization was very grateful to the Kenya Government under President Daniel Arap Moi for the 8 million shillings donation to SWAPO announced recently. He said that although South Africa has been armed to the teeth by Western powers, SWAPO would be victorious with the backing of Kenya and other OAU countries.

Welcoming Mr Nujoma, the minister for works, Mr Paul Ngei, said Kenya was proud of the courageous outlook of the Namibians in their fight for independence. He said Kenya would continue to support SWAPO because she believed that when one part of Africa is colonized, the rest cannot claim to be independent.

In a separate development, the Egyptian foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali [title as heard] said that Egypt was ready to contribute towards amicable solution in African problems without foreign interference. Dr Ghali, however, stated that Egypt would not dictate to fellow African countries on international relations because they were sovereign states.

The foreign minister was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his arrival at the head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU ministerial council meeting currently going on in Nairobi. He said that all Africa's resources should be committed to development efforts rather than military maneuvers.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt was not isolated in the Arab world after her peace accord with Israel because 70 percent of the Arabs live in Africa with 60 percent in the Sudan [sentence as heard].

KENYAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

LD202250 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1703 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report on interview with Minister of Industry Dr. Munyua Waiyaki with questions read by announcer--date not given--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The [OAU Council of Ministers] meeting entered its fifth day today in closed session. The question of Namibia's independence still looms high in the minds of many delegates, besides other issues like the recent Israeli military action in Iraq, Afro-Arab solidarity, Chad and so on. Kenya's minister for industry, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, is the head of the Kenyan delegation to the ministerial council.

[Waiyaki] [no question presented] "We want to further as far as we can the liberation effort, and if it is going to be by armed struggle, well it will be by armed struggle. But if the South Africans and the Western contact group want to discuss matters in such a way that it can be by peaceful change then we are ready to talk, and that is going to be the position of our delegation, and we will use Resolution 435 as the basis of our negotiations.

[Question] We asked Dr Waiyaki wht will happen in the event of the United State's pulling out from the negotiating process?

[Answer] "Well it will harm the U.S. if it were to pull out on the basis that we hear Mr Crocker is saying to his colleagues in Congress to the extent that when he was testifying he said that unless there was going to be definite progress which was determinable by South Africa as they see it, then they would pull out. If he did that, then of course the U.S. will stand isolated, and Africa will then go for the United States and accuse them specifically of trying to promote the interest of racism and apartheid in Africa and to the detriment of the African people in Namibia and S. Africa.

"This will isolate the United States but it will not kill the movement towards independence in Namibia, because if they kill the negotiation then the alternative of armed struggle still exists and what will happen exactly is that the Namibians will be enabled by Africa and other people who are concerned to fight even harder so that eventually the United States will be forced to come back and discuss with Africa since that battle will be so big that it will endanger their own interests which we know are based on such things as supplies of raw materials and, in particular, minerals.

"It will also endanger this white racist group in South Africa which for some reason or another they want to see dominating us. We would have hoped that the U.S. administration is so enlightened as to see that in this kind of matter Africa is not about to give up and since we were not looking for confrontation between Africa and the United States, it is a pity that they will be seeing things differently from previous administration but [words indistinct] the process will continue.

"The battle between the East and the West is not going to be won in Namibia. The battle between the East and West is going to be won globally and one of the best ways of winning that battle as far as the West is concerned is to have the good will of Africa, and since they cannot have the good will of Africa by attempting to maintain enclaves which they regard as being of special strategic importance, then I think that the matter dictates that they move towards accommodation with Africa and go along with Africa because even Africa does not want to see this global confrontation."

[Question] Then in that case are you going to do anything specific to offer, say, training facilities to the indigenous people of South Africa and Namibia when they free themselves so that they don't have this [word indistinct] neocolonialism, you know by putting puppets, you know, chiefs or other related people from the former regime?

[Answer] "Certainly, certainly, we are already training some Namibians here and we have been training also some South Africans. We did assist also in the case of Zimbabwe. There are still some Zimbabwean students in this country. Now we offered to the Council of Ministers and to the Namibians the prospects of training a larger number than we have been able to train hitherto, so that they can enter the administration from the word go. And this, we believe, will be a very useful matter, because otherwise, they will keep some of the South Africans back there, and we would rather that Africa assisted Namibians to train in the various fields that are necessary at the very beginning of independence so that the South Africans will go back to their own home."

[Question] On the question of South Africa's frequent aggressions in the neighboring states, Angola, for example, Mozambique, the minister had the following to say:

[Answer] "Well the strategy has already been worked out by the OAU, not in this conference, it has been worked out before, but it will intensify.

"Now that the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress are known to have positioned their troops within South Africa itself, then of course the natural corollary to this is that the OAU will assist those fighting from within to engage the South African enemy forces as hard as they can all over the Republic of South Africa and that way take off some of the heat on the neighboring states and also the troops of SWAPO so that there will be much more activity within South Africa itself. You have seen that they have been able to engage the South African security in Durban, in the Cape and in Johannesburg and Pretoria and once they start spreading to the farming areas and to the smaller towns, then they will scatter the troops within South Africa and once urban guerrillas become stronger and stronger then of course the South Africans would rather be in their own country protecting their own people than outside."

[Question] What is Kenya's position and what is going on in Nairobi about Western Sahara?

[Answer] "First of all let me say that the Kenya Government has always supported the right of the people of Western Sahara to have independence just like the rest of us have had the right. This is an inalienable right to every individual man or woman in Africa and elsewhere in the whole world. So that it is not about the principles that there will be any difficulties.

"Here, as you will know, there is the fear that there could be a confrontation at the level of the Council of Ministers because at least 26 countries, and there could be more now, are prepared to vote so that the Western Sahara republic will be admitted into the OAU.

"Now we have, as the Kenya delegation, tried to persuade our colleagues from other parts of Africa not to bring the matter at the Council of Ministers because, as is the case, there is a Committee of Wisemen which was set up in West Africa and which was charged with the problem of Western Sahara under the chairmanship of His Excellency the President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone.

"So, the matter is at the level of the heads of state and government and so we have tried very hard not to have the matter discussed here. But it will certainly come up at the higher level when our president is going to be in the chair and it is at that level that we will leave this matter for the time being. But they will, from what I can gather, discuss the matter with my colleagues here in the council so that there will be a definite move to see that the matter of Western Sahara is resolved in Nairobi once and for all."

CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS INTERNAL SITUATION

LD202124 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81 EA

[Interview by (Ogoma King) with Acyl Ahmat, foreign minister of the Republic of Chad--date not specified; Ahmat's answers in French fading into translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr minister, the Chadian question has been a problem not only during the OAU meeting, but a problem that has been there for quite some time. Would you tell our listeners what is the position of President Oueddei regarding the Libyan troops in Chad and the OAU peacekeeping forces?

[Answer] In reference to the existence of troops in Chad--Libyan troops in Chad--they came to our country with the request of the government formed by the national union of our country.

As you are aware of that, we had to face a rebellion which was supported by external forces, and therefore we, after 9 years of struggle fighting, we appealed to Africa to come to assist us. Unfortunately, the assistance did not materialize. But we appealed to a friendly country, Libya, who came and helped us to put an end to that rebellion.

Africa should not worry concerning about the presence of those troops who came upon the request of our government. The whole issue, the whole matter, depends and is the responsibility of the Government of National Unity.

As soon as we have formed our own troops, as soon as we have succeeded in securing the African troops, it will be if we review our decision whether the troops will withdraw from our territory or not. I am stressing the fact that the decision rests solely upon the government of the transitional government of Chad. It is the only instance we can take a decision about the withdrawal of the Libyan troops from our territory.

During a seminar where high-ranking officers of the Government of Chad were invited to participate, important decisions have been made as in reference to this matter. And the government will abide by the decision made by the participants of this seminar.

President Goukouni will be himself coming in Nairobi, and with his partners--other heads of states--he will discuss with them and will inform them of the decision which had been taken in reference to this question in Chad.

[Question] Sir, there are African countries, certain African countries, for example the Sudan, and the bordering countries, who have expressed the fear of the Libyan interference, the Libyan presence in Chad and Libyan--you know--intervention in other affairs of Africa. What is the Chadian Government's position on the fears expressed by these countries?

[Answer] Certainly, Sudan has a common boundary with Libya. The Sudanese Government has a problem with Libyan Government. At this very moment, while we are talking, Hissein Habre has found asylum in the Sudan.

NIGERIAN MINISTER URGES LIBYAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AB201154 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] At the OAU meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, Nigeria's external affairs minister Prof Ishaya Audu yesterday called for the immediate withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad. He said that the presence of foreign troops did not favor international efforts to reconstruct that country following its civil war. Earlier, the Libyan foreign minister, Mr at-Turayki, announced that his country's troops have started pulling out of Chad.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ON UGANDAN, TANZANIAN RELATIONS

LD202120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Libya's foreign minister, Mr al-'Ubaydi, has said relations between his country and Uganda and Tanzania have returned to normal following the end of the liberation war in 1979.

Answering questions at a news conference at Kenyatta Conference Center, in Nairobi, the minister stressed that his country deals with legal democratic governments which are supported by the people. He said his country has no ambition for military adventure in Africa or the Arab world.

On the Uganda plane taken to Libya by Amin, Mr al-'Ubaydi said Libya has suggested that Uganda and his country enter into negotiations over the matter. He indicated that the plane was being held because of the problem regarding ventures which Uganda and Libya used to run jointly.

LIBYA

KHALIL, HIGH OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY FLEE SUDAN

LD211408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Senior Sudanese officials and personalities have begun to flee the country following the rapid and fierce escalation of the Sudanese popular uprising now sweeping the country. A large number of responsible Sudanese officials, including Numayri's first vice president, 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, have already fled.

COMMENTARY PREDICTS SUCCESSFUL SUDAN REVOLUTION

LD220454 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The strength of the Arab revolution and all its progressive and revolutionary groups in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf are today witnessing with great pride the militant events and magnificent battles which the heroic Sudanese people are waging against their corrupt and sick regime, which has become a rotten fruit about to fall.

While engaging in this heroic battle the Arab masses in Sudan are fully aware of the conspiracies that are being hatched secretly and openly by reactionary international imperialism and by the open U.S. intervention which Numayri has sought as protection against the wrath of the masses; of the secret meetings the U.S. ambassador has been holding with Numayri, who has been written off by the Sudanese Arab people, and of the visit the U.S. deputy secretary of defense intends to pay to Khartoum soon.

The Arab masses in Sudan are aware of all this and they are asking a thousand questions about what U.S. imperialism intends to do to liquidate their giant uprising, encircle their popular and gallant revolution and allow the new American replacement to emerge to take the place of Numayri, who has become completely bankrupt politically, militarily and economically and who has become incapable of controlling the development of events in Sudan.

The awakened Arab masses in Sudan fully realize that the United States is trying to play its cards to protect its interests and its bases and to exploit and exhaust the important strategic position of Sudan to suppress the movements of revolution, liberation and progress in the African Continent. In order to do this, the United States has set up military bases so that it can suppress the will of the Arab people in gallant Sudan and the will of the Arab and African nations.

The United States knows best the nature of the Arab masses in Sudan. It knows best that the blessed and pure Sudanese blood which was shed at the hands of the reactionary and falling regime in Sudan will not be in vain but will be taken into account on the day of reckoning. The popular uprising in the Sudanese Arab arena is a prelude to a tumultuous popular revolution to restore the image of free Sudan, Arab Sudan, Muslim Sudan and independent Sudan.

The Arab masses in Sudan fully understand and sense all the intrigues and conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which are trying to control this uprising if they cannot abort or liquidate it. But alas, the militant revolutionary is enlightened, vigilant and alert enough to be able to complete this state of steadfastness and allow the erupting revolution to reach the shore of safety and the dawn of freedom.

The masses of the Arab people in Sudan are resolved to tighten their control over all the outlets. They firmly and strongly reject all the middle solutions and all the U.S. imperialist tricks. They will deepen the roots of the popular revolution which rejects all impurities. The masses will never allow any traitor to infiltrate and reap the fruits of their brilliant victories.

MOROCCO

SUDAN'S KHALIL MEETS KING, ENDS VISIT 21 JUN

LD212241 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At noon today His Majesty King Hasan II received in audience at the Royal Dar as-Salam Palace Mr 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, Sudanese first vice president, at the end of his private visit to Morocco. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad was present.

The Sudanese first vice president left Morocco this afternoon. At the airport he said: I in fact feel that I am in my second country. At noon today I had a meeting with his majesty and delivered to him a personal message from his brother President Numayri regarding bilateral relations and also on what is happening in particular in dear Africa. The viewpoints of Morocco and Sudan are identical on major important issues. We attach much hope to the coming summit conference, and we also hope that the African nation can resolve its problems within the framework of Africa and without foreign interference or from the great powers. The African can do this. We always work for Arab solidarity. We work within the African framework and the OAU.

MATERIALS ON RIOTING IN CASABLANCA 20 JUN

AFP Account

NC211824 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 21 Jun 81

[By Hubert Laverne]

[Text] Rabat, 21 Jun (AFP)--At least 20 people were shot dead and many wounded in violance in the Moroccan coastal town of Casablanca yesterday during protests against food price rises, the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces said here today. Casablanca was "totally paralysed", its streets were being patrolled by armoured cars and jeeps bearing machine guns, and more than 100 activists from the party and the related Trade Union Confederation, the CDT, had been arrested across the country, the party added.

The Interior Ministry said that Casablanca was calm and that security forces were in districts where there had been disorder for inquiries into the cause of yesterday's incidents and accompanying looting. Arrests had been made but the army was not present in Casablanca, the ministry said.

A woman was killed in Casablanca's Derb El Kebir district and three other demonstrators were killed in the Derb Shintouf district, all hit by bullets, in addition to a Frenchman killed by a stone thrown at his car, the opposition party said.

The CDT had called for a general strike yesterday in protest against the food price increases.

Among those arrested were several members of the CDT's executive, including Secretary General Nubir Amawyi, and all 12 members of the confederation's Rabat Regional Committee.

The Interior Ministry during the night ordered the closure of CDT offices and banned any meeting by its members, [word indistinct] to the opposition party.

The confederation's strike call followed a demand a week earlier to cancel completely the food price rises announced at the end of last month. The proposed increases had already been cut by half in the fact of popular outcry.

The day of protest began peacefully. Incidents erupted simultaneously in different parts of Casablanca around midday. Youths attacked buses which were still circulating normally, smashing their windows and setting some ablaze. The unrest spread rapidly to the outlying districts, which have a high concentration of unemployed and peasants who have been forced to the town by drought. Shops were looted and stones thrown at passing vehicles.

Initially taken by surprise by the violent flareup, the security forces intervened firmly to restore order, according to the Interior Ministry. Roadblocks erected by the security forces on all routes in and out of Casablanca last night were gradually lifted this morning. The Interior Ministry said that it would issue a detailed account of the events "when it has been established with accuracy".

The authorities appear to have responded harshly. Several political parties, including the ruling [word indistinct], have demanded severe measures be taken against the "troublemakers," according to the Interior Ministry.

There were fears in some political circles that the violence might tarnish Morocco's image just a few days before this week's Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi. This was particularly the case in view of the high hopes recently raised that Moroccan King Hassan II may make proposals at the meeting aimed at settling Morocco's war in the Western Shara.

Interior Ministry Communique

LD202354 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Interior]

[Text] The Socialist Union of the Popular Forces and the trade union belonging to it--the Democratic Confederation of Labor--last week called for a general national strike for 24 hours to take place on Saturday, 20 June 1981. The response to this call was poor, as a result of which the strike movement failed utterly.

In view of this failure, some instigators in Casablanca resorted to provocative actions, calling for demonstrations in the main streets. The demonstrators, who were divided into several groups, attacked commercial establishments and resorted to looting and arson in several parts of the city suburbs. These actions called for intervention by the security forces which dispersed the demonstrators. A number of people were arrested. The public prosecutor has been notified in order to initiate an investigation into the matter. An announcement will be made later regarding the losses resulting from these incidents as soon as a precise report is prepared.

Now that these shameful attempts by the troublemakers and the provacateurs have been thwarted, it is worth noting the commendable action of the local authority officials, the security forces, the gendarmerie and the auxiliary forces, who have shown courage and discipline while discharging their duties.

Prime Minister Statement

LD212317 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2042 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid on radio and television--live]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God and the blessings of God on his prophet and his followers. Compatriots, the Moroccan people who in the past mobilized and rallied around the leadership of His Majesty King Muhammad V--may he rest in peace--so as to wrest their freedom and independence; these noble and dignified people did not hesitate in the battle for their independence in making more sacrifices, giving the highest example of heroism, giving and sacrifice.

At this time, compatriots, when His Majesty King Hassan II is preparing to go to Nairobi to eliminate this artificial problem; at this time in particular when our greater national cause is heading for its fateful turn; at this time my brother compatriots and female compatriots, maneuvers of (?deception), confusion, buffoonery and dissension came to the surface at home to echo those outside. This is an operation which must raise a series of questions, questions about their aim. What is their real goal?

If striking is a legitimate right which is guaranteed by the constitution and which is [word indistinct] by law, then recourse to it at this time in particular and in this week and its use in ways which are inconsistent with the spirit of legislation and in this week, which is considered to be a decisive week regarding our greater national cause--such behavior must raise a number of questions. In whose interest, I wonder, is this call for a strike and at this time in particular?

Yes, striking is a legitimate right which can be exercised within a framework of democracy which is aware of its rights and duties. But is it a practice of democracy to embark on dreadful actions of looting, plundering, violating the sanctity of homes and terrifying their inhabitants? Is it a practice of democracy to throw stones in an unreasonable manner at passers-by and at those inside cars and buses? Is it a practice of democracy to break into shops and loot what is inside them? Is it a practice of democracy to expose the property of citizens to loss and their lives to dangers?

This behavior, however, is not the behavior of my brothers, the Moroccan citizens, who are known for their authenticity, good character and deep-rooted civilization. Far be it from the Moroccans to do such a thing. So what happened in some parts of Casablanca yesterday will not have its correct interpretation except in the dictionary of crimes and the dictionary of the criminals.

Once again, what were the aims, the true aims which the strike leaders were seeking? Those who became certain of their utter failure did not hesitate to resort to incitement to agitation and sedition. All the circumstances, conditions and evidence confirm by means of the facts, events and the assorted behavior that there are some people who do not find it in their interest or to their benefit to see Morocco gain the final stage in its greater national issue, for which it has made sacrifices and still makes sacrifices. Those who want or try to present this people, the people of struggle and sacrifice, as a people whose destiny is of no consequence are deluding themselves and are malicious both at home and abroad.

I am certain that despite all the misrepresentation and deception which resulted in painful and regrettable incidents this nation has reached maturity and is proud of this maturity and rich in its patriotic spirit.

Whatever the case may be, his majesty's government will not permit and absolutely will not tolerate, particularly in regard to the law, anything that undermines the people's law and order and peace and the protection of their interests. It will use all the resources available in pursuing this, and in doing this it is prompted first and foremost by its national duty. In all the measures it might adopt it seeks to protect the country and people against any external conspiracy and every domestic collusion, so that the march of this nation may continue under its leader and commander, His Majesty King Hassan II, to its higher aim that concerns its greater national issue which is the alltime preoccupation of all the citizens and the sacred mission of this nation, the nation of freedom, dignity, honor, vigilance and alertness. Peace be upon you.

Exile Group's Strike Call

NC211504 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 21 Jun (AFP)--The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats (UDM) today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of violent demonstrations in the Moroccan town of Casablanca this weekend. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.

The UDM, in a statement read here by party First Secretary Mustapha Aziz, said 13 people were killed and 1,000 people arrested during violent disturbances in Casablanca yesterday during a union-organized strike over food price increases. The statement said that contrary to official reports from Rabat, the disorders showed that the strike call from the Democratic Labour Confederation (CDT) had been widely followed.

SUDAN

SUNA CITES EYEWITNESSES ON FIGHTING IN CHAD

JN211109 SUNA Khartoum in Arabic 1050 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 21 Jun (SUNA)--Twenty-nine Libyans and ten Cubans were killed in the fierce fighting that has been raging for the last 2 days between the Libyan occupation forces and the Armed Forces of the North belonging to Hissein Habre in (Uuba), in the east of Chad. Eyewitnesses told SUNA that the invading Libyan forces had launched a surprise attack against Habre's forces' positions with the intention of occupying them. During this attack, the Libyan forces used huge amounts of military equipment, including 122 helicopters, 50 tanks and BM-21 rockets.

As a result of the fierce fighting that is currently raging between the Libyan forces and Hissein Habre's forces, the eyewitnesses expect new groups of refugees, particularly women and children, to take refuge in the region near the Sudanese borders.

TUNISIA

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH BOURGUIBA, KLIBI

JN201732 Baghdad INA in English 1720 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 20 Jun (INA)--Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba met here today with Iraq's vice-president, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and discussed bilateral relations between the two brethren countries and the situation in the Arab region. Mr Ma'ruf arrived in Tunis last night following an African tour.

President Bourguiba conveyed greetings to President Saddam Husayn and wishes of peace and prosperity for the Iraqi people.

Mr Ma'ruf also met here today with the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi. Talks between Vice-President Ma'ruf and Arab League's Secretary General Klibi covered the current Arab issues.

CHAD

TRAVELERS DENY WITHDRAWAL OF LIBYAN TROOPS

AB191225 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Yaounde, 19 Jun (AFP)--The withdrawal of Libyan forces from Faya-Largeau announced on Wednesday by the Libyan news agency JANA was formally denied in Yaounde on Friday by travelers coming from Chad. JANA reported on Wednesday that Chadian troops had replaced a Libyan military unit in the Faya-Largeau region. According to the travelers, no sign of the withdrawal of Libyans from Chad has been noticed. On the contrary, they recalled, the Libyan Army had a few weeks ago been reinforced in the Ati and Abeche districts on the main axis linking Ndjamana to the Sudanese border.

Moreover, according to these travelers, the information published in Khartoum on Thursday to the effect that fierce fighting is now going on between President Goukouni Oueddei's forces supported by Libyan and Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) clearly shows that Tripoli's forces have no intention of evacuating Chadian territory in the near future.

Well-informed sources in Yaounde have also announced that Mr Goukouni Oueddei has just appointed Lieutenant Colonel Allafi chief of staff of the integrated Chadian Army comprising elements of all the factions. Lieutenant Colonel Allafi is an officer from the south who, before the Chadian civil war, was in charge of the military unit in the town of Sahr in the south of the country.

Finally, the cadres in the south met 48 hours ago at Moundou, capital of Chad's southern region, under the chairmanship of the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, according to reliable sources in Yaounde. It has been explained that this meeting of the people of the southern region discussed Chad's future prospects following the recent seminar of Chadian cadres held in Ndjamena and attended by participants from all the country's 14 prefectures.

GABON

BONGO COMMENTS ON TRIP TO U.S., TALKS WITH REAGAN

AB221207 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, is on his way to Nairobi, Kenya, where he will take part next Wednesday and Thursday in the summit conference of OAU heads of state and government. He left the capital early this morning. He was seen off by high-ranking state officials, the same who welcomed him yesterday afternoon on his return from the United States where he paid a friendly working visit. On his arrival at the Leon Mba International Airport, the head of state talked about the highlights of his U.S. visit.

[Begin recording] Well, I think I should begin at the very beginning. I should have met with President Reagan in the month of April but you all know what happened. However, I was able to visit the United States (?not very long after) thanks to the dynamism of the U.S. ambassador in Gabon. As you have just said, we had contacts with a number of businessmen but I think that the ministers who accompanied me will later report to you on the results of our trip. I do not have enough time; I must leave by air at 0400 for Nairobi. I think the ministers will have time to report to you about the visit.

Concerning my discussions with the U.S. President, I must admit that I noticed some change. There is a change because, as you know, I had met with President Carter three times and all these meetings had been [words indistinct]. I met with President Reagan and the members of the new administration who are characterized by a new (?spirit). First of all, we had a working session with the vice president, Mr Bush, during which we discussed everything, that is, international affairs as well as problems concerning Gabon and the United States. [Passage indistinct] After this, the secretary of state and I were received by President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan is a stateman who is anxious to know Africa and its problems. Concerning Gabon particularly, I must tell you that, God willing, we will obtain in the future what we lacked in the past. However, since I am always like Saint Thomas, I must see before I can believe. My discussions with the U.S. President took place in a very pleasant atmosphere.

Contrary to what the press in Paris has reported, we did not go to the United States to [words indistinct]. I must tell those journalists that they are mistaken because President Mitterrand and I are (?friends) [words indistinct]. Before leaving Gabon, I received Pierre (Depeine), the French counselor in charge of African affairs, during his visit to our country and we discussed many problems. But, as always, the dog barks but the caravan passes on. [end recording]

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RETURNS FROM NIGERIA, CAMEROON, 21 JUN

AB211420 Paris AFP in French 1314 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Niamey, 21 Jun (AFP)--President Seyni Kountche of Niger returned to Niamey on Sunday after a 48-hour trip to Ilorin, Nigeria, and Yaounde, Cameroon. There he met with Presidents Shehu Shagari and Ahmadou Ahidjo, respectively. In an interview with the local press, President Kountche explained that the purpose of his visit was to meet with those two heads of state before the OAU summit, which he cannot attend due to previous commitments.

During his talks with the two presidents, he added, he discussed topical problems, among which are the Chadian issue, the Western Sahara and the dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.

Concerning Chad, President Kountche said, Niger hopes for true peace. Concerning the Western Sahara, the Niger president recommends a solution which satisfies the parties concerned. On the dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, Mr Seyni Kountche indicated that we should stop fueling the problem but should engage in a dialogue preparatory to a return to normalcy and search for a solution within the framework of the subregion.

The president stressed that his hosts were very understanding.

NIGERIA

STATEMENT ON VISIT BY IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

JN192109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 19 Jun (INA)--Nigeria has reiterated its condemnation of the Zionist entity and its continued attacks on the Arab countries.

In a statement on Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi Ad-Din Ma'Ruf's visit to Lagos, Nigeria said that the Zionist terrorist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations constitutes an attempt aimed at preventing the Arab nation from achieving progress in the field of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the means to bolster these relations. The two sides held meetings in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing positively, asserting their determination to expand cooperation in all fields, particularly in the technical, educational, industrial and trade fields in the service of the Iraqi and Nigerian people's interests. They stressed the need to continue contacts to explore chances of mutual cooperation in the aforementioned fields.

The two sides stressed the need to bolster Arab-African cooperation and affirmed that relations between the Arab nation and the peoples of Africa have a very ancient history, are continuing in the present and will have even more importance in the future. The two sides said that these relations are being strengthened by the joint Arab-African struggle for national liberation and social progress and against Zionist and racial segregation and discrimination.

The two sides reviewed current international issues, affirmed their faith in the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement and expressed their conviction that these principles should be respected in order to preserve international peace and security and maintain people's prosperity. The Iraqi vice president informed his Nigerian counterpart about the situation in the Arab region, particularly the Palestinian cause, and the Nigerian vice president affirmed that his country will continue its support for the Iraqi stand on the Palestinian cause.

The two sides condemned the Zionist decision to annex Jerusalem and regarded this decision as a violation of international law. In this regard, they stressed the nonaligned ministerial conference resolution passed in New Delhi in February 1981. Both sides condemned the terrorist Zionist aggression against Lebanon and considered this aggression a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

The Iraqi vice president acquainted his Nigerian colleague with the current conflict between Iraq and Iran. The Nigerian vice president recalled the Nigerian president's call for the two conflicting parties to solve their differences through peaceful negotiations and to recognize the inalienable rights of all parties. He expressed the hope that the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned states and the United Nations would be crowned with success. The Nigerian side expressed appreciation for any positive and constructive response to these efforts.

The two sides discussed the current situation in the Gulf region. They stressed that protection of security and stability in the region is the responsibility of the states of the region, with no foreign intervention.

The Iraqi vice president grasped the opportunity of visiting Nigeria and acquainted his Nigerian colleague with the recent Zionist aggression against Iraq in which the Zionist entity launched an attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations near Baghdad on 7 June 1981. The Nigerian vice president expressed Nigeria's deep sympathy with friendly and fraternal Iraq. He strongly denounced this Zionist terrorist aggression, which is clearly an attempt to deny the Arab nation its right to develop in the field of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The two vice presidents discussed the situation in South Africa and Namibia. They condemned the policy of racial segregation, racial discrimination and white minority rule in South Africa. They voiced their support for Namibia's full independence under SWAPO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides discussed President Saddam Husayn's initiative to set up a long-range world fund to assist the developing countries against inflation, provided that the advanced countries participate in the fund equal to the annual inflation these countries export to the developing countries. The oil-producing developing countries should also participate in this fund. Nigeria expressed its appreciation for this initiative and called on the international community to give it full support.

Ma'ruf explained to his Nigerian counterpart Iraq's preparations to guarantee the success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference, which will be held in Baghdad in 1982. The Nigerian vice president praised the Iraqi Government's efforts to this end, wishing it success.

It is to be recalled that Ma'ruf made a 3-day official visit to Nigeria as part of an African tour. He was accompanied by a large official delegation.

ANGOLA

PARTY STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN AGRESSION

EA211705 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Statement approved by MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee meeting held 17-20 June in Luanda]

[Text] Never since the historic year of 1976, when the South African troops were forced to abandon our territory following the incursion which they began just before independence, have their acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] reached such a degree of intensity and continuity as in the last 6 months.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in its plenary session of 17-20 June observed that this situation is directly linked with the arrogant, reactionary and militarist attitude of the U.S. administration and with the complicty and maneuvers of some Western countries which, in view of the undeclared war waged by the Pretoria regime, are trying to justify their support for the puppet Angola gangs in an attempt to balance out the aid the PRA is giving the people of Namibia, led by their revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO. This attitude ignores OAU and United Nations resolutions and the international support enjoyed by SWAPO as those circles try to impose a reactionary view by placing the Namibian revolutionary organization on the same footing as the Angolan puppet gangs.

The South African bases in Namibia close to the Angolan border, such as those at Dodge City, Delta and Omega which house forces of South Africans, mercenaries of various origins and Angolan puppets with names like the Buffalo Regiment, Battalion 32, and Air Reconnaissance Squadron 17, are military bases for aggression against the PRA and fundamentally constitute support for a South African scorched-earth policy in the Angolan provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango.

The decision behind and implementation of the violent South African actions against Angola this year are not an isolated (?act): they are intimately linked with the attempt to try to settle the Namibian independence problem outside the context of the United Nations and Resolution 435 of 1978.

In the opinion of the intensifying campaign by certain Westerns news agencies against the alleged Cuban and Soviet presence in Angola and their attempt to attribute to such a presence any obstacles in the way of speedy independence for Namibia, the strengthening of the Angolan puppet gangs, as recently evidenced following the detention of an illegal shipment of arms in Houston, Texas, which was meant for delivery via Johannesburg to a gang of Angolan puppets, becomes a logical exercise. They also feel that Angola should pay a high price for its support for SWAPO. Accordingly, they fail to realize that the freedom and the independence of a people are priceless, and that the Angolan people are firm in their resolve to support the fraternal Namibian people regardless of the sacrifices involved.

In their bid to punish Angola, the racists have this year carried out 472 air reconnaissance flights, 22 airborne machinegun attacks, 30 bombing raids, 111 helicopter-borne troop landings, 4 paratroop landings, 2 ground artillery shellings, 15 ground attacks, 5 ground reconnaissance incursions, encampments 22 of men and equipment [as heard].

These actions killed and wounded hundreds of people, including 20 soldiers, destroyed means of transport and socioeconomic objectives, 6 bridges, obliterated whole villages such as Ivale Commune and destroyed roads throughout the southern part of our country.

As president of the party and the republic Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said: there is in fact a deliberate action: an undeclared war waged with the aim of intimidating the Angolan people and destabilizing our country and other progressive countries in the region. This warmongering and terrorist policy on Pretoria's part is the main cause of instability and lack of security in southern Africa today.

In view of these actions perpetrated by the heinous apartheid regime, ("openly") supported by the U.S. administration and some European countries, the Angolan people, as they have always done, will rally the forces needed for an adequate response to the situation. Accordingly, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee calls on all the Angolan people in general and party members in particular to heighten vigilance, achieve greater involvement in our tasks, implement maximum austerity and make priority use of all available means in the tasks of the country's defense and the struggle against irresponsibility, inefficiency and indiscipline.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee alerts and calls for aid and the strengthening of solidarity by African countries, socialist countries, nonaligned countries, progressive and democratic forces throughout the world and support committees all over the world. It calls on them to take specific measures against the aggression directed against a newly independent people who love peace, progress and freedom.

The Angolan people, with internationalist aid from friendly peoples and governments, particularly those who in the difficult days before independence made a decisive contribution to checking the combined aggression of the forces of imperialism, will continue to demonstrate their revolutionary resolve forged during the national liberation struggle.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Luanda, 20 June 1981, year of discipline and control

PARTY COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

EA211630 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Communique on MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee meeting held 17-20 June in Luanda]

[Text] Members of the Central Committee held their eighth ordinary session form 17 to 20 June under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The MPLA-Labor Central Committee approved the report of the Political Bureau on the activities in the last 6 months. It supported the decision of the Political Bureau to unleash a generalized offensive against inefficiency and irresponsibility [liberalism]. It analyzed the international situation and dealt (?in detail) with the situation of the undeclared war in our country provoked by the fascist and racist Pretoria regime, the direct agent of international imperialism. The Central Committee approved a statement on the issue.

It assessed and approved the report of the Central Business Management Commission. It also approved the rules governing the Central Committee and the rules for the admission of new party members.

It analyzed and approved the plan to hold assemblies of (?mass) organizations and municipal and provincial conferences, which will restructure their respective party committees. It also approved the guidelines for the organization of the second session of the people's provincial assemblies and their respective executive organs in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Luanda, 20 June, 1981, year of discipline and control

[Signed] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NAMIBIA WITH WESTERN EUROPEANS

LD201928 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jun (ANGOP)--Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura received the ambassadors of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the British charge D'affaires in a joint audience yesterday. During the audience, Venancio de Moura--who was accompanied by the acting director of the political affairs department of the Foreign Ministry--reiterated the stand of the People's Republic of Angola with regard to the validity of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 and of the plan contained therein, drafted in 1978 by the five Western countries with a view to resolving the Namibian problem.

He also repudiated South Africa's attitude questioning Resolution 435 after recognizing it as valid and accepting the principle of the independence of Namibia in a 23-point letter sent in June, 1980, to the United Nations secretary general.

Venancio de Moura asked the representatives of the five Western countries to implement the aforesaid legal instrument--Resolution 435--a valid document accepted by nearly the entire international community. He rejected the thesis--which amounts to no more than a trial balloon--according to which the resolution of the Nambian problem would supposedly hinge on the question of the Cuban presence in Angola.

Whereas Namibia is a territory illegally occupied by the Pretoria racists, the People's Republic of Angola is a sovereign state, a member of the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, and is recognized by almost the entire international community.

For this reason, the Cuban presence in Angola stems from the prerogative of a sovereign state to resort to the help of its friends to ensure its sovereignty and territorial integrity. And that presence will continue for as long as the external factors that determine it are not removed, the deputy foreign minister stressed.

The Angolan diplomat criticized the attitude of the United States which, although being a coauthor of the so-called Anglo-American plan which resulted in Resolution 435, is now siding with South Africa with a view to invalidating the said resolution.

He also pointed out that the stepping up of cooperation relations with all the states with which our country maintains diplomatic ties--on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefits--depends to a great extent on there being peace in the People's Republic of Angola.

Thus, the deputy foreign minister urged the countries represented at the audience to do their best to persuade their partners--Canada and the United States--to honor their undertakings, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, and also to strive by every means to clear up the misapprehension presently being created.

LISBON PAPER NOTES HOLDEN ROBERTO LOSES POST

LD192012 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 19 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] With an accompanying picture the Lisbon evening daily A TARDE carries a report under the following headline: Holden Roberto removed as leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO MPLA ALLEGATIONS

LD220054 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] In Pretoria, a South African defense force spokesman has responded to the Angolan allegations by noting that South Africa had repeatedly said it has no hostile feelings towards its neighbors. Any action taken by South African forces in Angola was aimed not at Angolan troops or civilians, but at SWAPO terrorists. South Africa had frequently made its position clear in the past, but this was apparently being ignored by Angola which chose to blame South Africa for anything that happened across the border particularly attacks and sabotage by UNITA, which is engaged in a (?resistance) war with Angolan Government forces.

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF DISSIDENT LEADERS

AB221225 Paris AFP in French 1104 GMT 22 Jun 81

[EXCERPT] Johannesburg, 22 Jun (AFP)--The South African police confirmed on Sunday evening the arrest of eight leaders of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council [SAYRC], among whom was Mr Khotso Seathlolo.

The members of the organization, which is based in Nigeria, were arrested on Thursday evening while trying to enter Soweto, the large black city near Johannesburg, the same sources indicated.

The chief of security, Gen Johan Coetzee, confirmed on his part that Mr Seathlolo, who was one of the instigators of the 16 June 1976 riots, was among those detained. He refused to give the names of the other seven persons detained. The detention of the secretary general of the editorial board of the SOWETAN, Mr Thaoi Mazwai, who was arrested on Wednesday, is connected with these arrests, General Coetzee also indicated. Police also made it clear that the SAYRC members had received basic military training in Nigeria alter they left South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER TO PROCEED WITH REDUCING ARMY

LD191320 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says he is pushing ahead with plans to reduce the army to about 40,000, which will mean demobilizing 24,000-40,000 men. In an interview with Britain's independent television network Comrade Mugabe said: We cannot afford an army of as large a size as 80,000. We are a very small country and can't afford to sustain such a large army. Comrade Mugabe praised Britain's role in helping to train the army: I do not think we (?would) have done as well as we managed to do if we had not had British assistance. The prime minister added: We could not have relied on the former Rhodesian forces to train ZANLA and ZIPRA for obvious reasons, but the British are neutral and they have the necessary expertise.